YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,007—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]



Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BOMBA BRANC OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7332	L. M. Wilmer	11th Aug.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	6023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4616	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 576,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060,	" 636,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.	C. Androvich	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection o berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of Information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES Unsuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on the 7th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th August.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 7th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,219	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

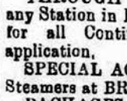
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.
" DCO.BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets. 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	625	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

READ THIS! READ THIS !!

SIX PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 20 ; 4th Prize, Rs, 15 ; 5th Prize, Rs. 10, and 6th Prize, Rs. 5.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE-WORDS :—

1. C*D*U*Y**O*C*.
2. S*N*I*H*S*A*.
3. E*W*R*S**H*R*E*E

4. M*L*I**S F**D.
5. C**M**S M*S* A*D.
6. E*O*F*U*I*S'L*

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six well-advertised articles. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper, placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money-order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the Indian Tit Bits (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, and address it to the Indian Tits Bits Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 30 ; five, Rs. 25 ; four, Rs. 20 ; and so on.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Friday, the 10th of August, 1900.



FISHING TACKLE.

ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

Invite the Attention of Sportsmen to their Splendid Stock of all kinds of Fishing Tackle, which comprises every Requisite for Sea and River Fishing.

RODS. REELS. LINES.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.
TRACES. CASTING LINES. HOOKS.
SUNDRIES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 feet × 7 feet, for working pressure of 60 lbs. Offers stating where the Boiler can be inspected should be submitted before the 16th August, 1900, to Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

C. C. JAMES, M. Inst. C. E.,
For Special Drainage Engineer.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, 1st August, 1900.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Mc. DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Gracioscs

3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

EVERY possible shape and variety kept in Stock, from the small POCKET TABLOID CASE, to the LARGE WELL FITTED CHEST, suitable for extensive industries, and large employers of labour. Catalogue with descriptions sent on application.

Prices from Rs. 8, to Rs. 280

KEMP & Co.. LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1900.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 6th September, 1900, at 6 P.M.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1900, at 6 P.M.

J. SHEEPSHANKS,
MARSHALL F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT ODDMENT SALE
FOR SIX DAYS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
THE 6TH, 7TH 8TH, 9TH, 10TH, 11TH AUGUST.
GREAT BARGAINS LAID OUT
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
32, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LET.

RESIDENCES for EUROPEANS, in Mr. J. N. TATA'S two Buildings under construction at Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, will be ready for occupation on 1st November next. TWO RESIDENCES, on each Floor.

TARIFF OF RENT.

Each Block on the	Ground Floor	Rs. 90	per month.
"	First	105	"
"	Second	110	"
"	Third	115	"

Apply to Mr. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 703 OF 1899.

KHURSHEDJI EDULJI SHAHJANPOORWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Chandanwady, at Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 DINSHAW EDULJI SHAHJANPOORWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Shahjanpore, in the North-West Provinces, 2 JEHANGIR EDULJI SHAHJANPOORWALLA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Bareilly, in the North West Provinces, and 3 MUNCHERJI FRAMJI MEHERJI, residing at Lucknow, in the North-West Provinces .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of February, 1900, it was ordered among other things that the house and premises situate at Chandanwady and more particularly described in the schedule to the said Decree should be SOLD by the Sheriff, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 137 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 27, New No. 183, Old Survey No 6 and New Survey No. 83 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C., No. 1938 and street No. 127, and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Breach Candy Road at Chandanwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage belonging to the premises under description in common with the property on the North and South, on or towards the West by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji Pestonji Limboowalla, and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kapadia, and were formerly and are also now in the occupation of Bai Jiwanbai, widow of Edulji Limjibhoy Shahjanpoorwalla and her tenants.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September, 1900, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Collectors claim of annas ten on account of Land Revenue for 1899-1900.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

The parties to this suit are at liberty to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. EDJELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs. 42. A large range of new Vicuna and Soft Homespun Suitings just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of useful and FANCY ARTICLES still to be sold at SALE PRICES. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs, 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

RECEIVED Gold, Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle. Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. laid round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
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CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.,
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ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

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PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE (unpaid) at Bombay, becoming VACANT on 1st September, owing to the resignation of H. COURTENAY WRIGHT, Esq., candidates for the same are hereby invited to forward their application to the MINISTER of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, in time to reach Copenhagen before 11th October next,

Copenhagen, 6th July, 1900.

RE: THE ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL M. T. LYDE, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

ALL PERSONS who have any CLAIM against this estate are requested to submit them to the undersigned within one calendar month from the publication of this notice, after which date no claims will be considered.

G. B. O'DONNELL, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1900, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, MAJOR,
Secretary.

Poona, 20th July 1900.

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby notified that the OPIUM CONTRACT of the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad Deccan as well as that of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, together with the two mile zone, inclusive of the three Paigah Ellackas and Sarfi khas will be AUCTIONED for three years, commencing from the 1st of Azoor 1310 F. to the end of Aban 1312 F., at the Office of the Revenue Board, at 2 P.M., on SUNDAY, the 12th August, 1900.

Applicants willing to bid for the Contract are directed to be present on the occasion.

GHULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue,
H. H. the Nizam's Government,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.
TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of Elevation-designs submitted for the three main façades of the South Block of the New Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Esplanade Row, East, in Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South Block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 10 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Calcutta Maidan, and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the net earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

26th July, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI PORTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora .... Plaintiff,

vs.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant abovenamed and of the original 1st defendant herein, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322 and 322, and new No. 5-255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6 9 of a square yard (be the same, a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Faaker, deceased, on or towards the West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned, at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans. Rs. 3-8 0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF TEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on application, Edition 1819. VERY SCARCE. (In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application. VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED; Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £136).
4. SIR CHARLES D'OYLY'S INDIAN SPORTS with 17 Lithographs, of Pig-sticking and other Indian sports, together with the Feathered Game of Hindostan, Oriental ornithology and Behar Amateur Lithographic scrap book. EXTREMELY RARE. The four works are bound in 2 vols. Price on application.
5. INDIAN ANTIQUARY—24 vols, 4to from 1872-1893. Price on application.
6. RULERS OF INDIA AND THE CHIEFS OF RAJPUTANA. 1550—1896, with 200 Portraits of the Chiefs of Rajputana in color on 19 plates, with Portraits of British Sovereigns and Viceroys. Impl. 4to. Price on application.

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
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Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

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ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Crows Nest," Tardeo, Mahaluxmi, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order by Dowjee Canjee and others, one 15 stopper organ, 1 Cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, 1 large cooking-stove, 1 garden water tank, 1 large hall clock, 1 English fire-proof safe with stand, rich glass, crockery and best plated wares, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich carpets and rugs, lady's and gentleman's bicycles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. T. REDMAYNE, Foreman, Erecting Shop, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, Supari Bag, near G. I. P. Ry. Workshop, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design made by Dowjee Canjee and others, such as drawing room suits lined with rich plush velvets cabinets, almyrahs, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and best plated wares, Hinks and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, &c. the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq., Works Manager, Loco. Dept., G. I. P. Ry., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET NEAR BHULESHWAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferees of mortgage and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Mr. Vithaldass Ramdass and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Tricumdass Ramdass and also on account and at the risk of the guarantors Messrs. Dayal Bhimjee, Ratansi Lalljee, Vussonjee Purshotum, Thackersey Ghella, Gopaljee Kalianjee, Meghjee Hunsraj and Jewan Ramjee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the transferees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of April 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 835 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 11 and 650, new Nos. 949 and 2934, old Survey Nos. 24 and 95, new Survey Nos. 457 and 467 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with the property on the north and east of the property under description under No. 33—42, together with the foundations which have been filled up and completed for new buildings to be erected thereon and forming part of the property known by the name of Bhow Madanjee's Oart, situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Tricumdass Ramdass and Vithaldass Ramdass, on the west by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the north by a common passage leading to the said property, on the east from the said Portuguese Church Street, and on the south by the property of Narotumdass Jamnadass, and which said premises are delineated with a red colour boundary line on the plan annexed to the reconveyance dated the 7th August 1895, from the mortgagees to the mortgagors and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsedjee D. Saroff, Attorney to the transferees of the mortgage, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Fort, Forbes Street, above Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Show Room, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and best plated ware, one 11 stopper organ, one Singer hand sewing machine, valuable oil paintings and water colour pictures, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, &c., &c., the property of S. C. GOLDSWORTHY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

2 cases each 25 doz. Price and Co.'s cologne water (sprinkler bottles)
A small lot of 15 earthen toilet sets and 19 chamber pots
A consignment of 95 mirrors in gold frame, sizes 17 by 10in., 20 by 12in., 22 by 13in., 24 by 11in. and 26 by 16in.
A small lot of coloured piece goods
1 case 72 doz. Day and Martin's harness composition and polish
3 cases Peak, Frean and Co.'s biscuits
20 cases vinegar
5 cases bacon
10 cases Ofner Budai (Hungarian claret)

TO BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.
BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR, WELL MADE FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 1-30 p.m., a fine assemblage of superior furniture, consisting of well made chairs, easy chairs, single and double doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers with mirror cloth press, cabinet, revolving top writing table, glass doors and revolving book cases, marble top, washing and dressing tables, hat stands, &c., &c.

On view from Monday.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE of Landed Property at Girgaum on the North side of Night Soil Depot Lane, ADVERTISED to be SOLD THIS DAY, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dhobie Haji Abdulla Haji Ebrahim, has been postponed until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst ... p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Pu[blic Au]ction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and [bleach]ed piece-goods and the following :—
1 cottage piano by Wood.
1 large aviary with birds.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose a[nd ...] in good order.
Furniture, such as cupboards, ta[bles, c]hairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book[cases, ha]t stands, set of drawing room sofas and chairs, marbl[e top t]able, revolving top office table, 2 iron safes.
1 English made cinamatograph wit[h Ru]sian iron lantern house condenser, objective lens with [...]s.
1 studio camera with stand and len[s, ...]ariot.
75 copies, memoirs and corresp[ondence] of General J S Fraser.
11 copies, Wright's Australia, I[ndia] and China trade directory.
1 cinamatograph with two lens by [Willi]am Watson.
By order of the Administrator Ge[neral] the effects of the late Deolbaji Koosaji, consisting of [...] armlet, gold earring, silver kargota, studs, turban [...]ing apparel, stone image, etc.
The effects of the late Ashana N[...] consisting of gold mohurs, rings, ear rings, chains[, ...]r buttons, bangles, copper coins, copper and brass ute[nsils, w]earing apparel, &c.
The effects of the late Laltapat [...]warke, consisting of gold and bead necklace, mohur n[...]e, metal watch, copper and brass utensils, books, &c.
The effects of the late Mainsh [...]n, consisting of silver kargota, armlets, bangles, gold [...], vagertick, ear-rings, necklace, copper and brass utens[ils, ...]k bordered saries and dhoti, wooden cot, boxes, etc.
By order of the concerned and [on ac]count and at the risk of Esmail Hajee Mahomed—
P 22 1-2 2 cases Gerrard's was[h ...]checks.
By order of the concerned an[d on a]ccount and at the risk of Nagindas Melapchund, ex S. S. [...]ralia—
J F W—2783—1 case brass lo[...]shes and safe locks

AT 2 ...

A few lady's and gent's pneu[matic] safety bicycles.
1 light strong built victoria.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong built dog cart.
1 second hand glass fronted [bro]gham.
And any other carriages an[d ...]es offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND PROPERTIES ON GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On TUESDAY, the 14th i[nst.], at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by [Pub]lic Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee [o]n account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuanc[e of t]he power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage da[ted th]e 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed prope[rty] viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece [or] parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,426 7-9 [squa]re yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of [Land] Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 288, old Survey —— and new Survey No. 3173, together with the messua[ges, te]nement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by th[e M]unicipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. [...] all which premises are situate at and on the south side [of G]irgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fo[rt ...] the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bou[nded] on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road afo[resai]d, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the pro[perty] of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the [west] by the cart of BalkrishnaArjoon, and were formerly in [o]ccupation of the heirs of the late Maneckji Merwanji Se[t]ceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that p[iece] of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yar[ds o]r thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Rev[enue] under old No. 510, new No. 2197, old Survey No. ——, [n]ew Survey No. 7881, together with the messuage or sta[ble st]anding thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bomb[ay u]nder Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, all which premises are si[tuate] at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without t[he F]ort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bo[unded] on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, o[n the] east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the pro[perty] of Mera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and [are] formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to t[he s]aid firstly described hereditaments.

For further partic[ulars] and conditions of sale application may be made to the u[nde]rsigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS [AT] RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusjee [M]ody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the under[men]tioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of August, 1900.

All the propert[y] will be put up in one lot first, and if not sold off in one lot, e[ach l]ot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece and [parcel of land] together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bomb[ay] containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounde[d as] follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passa[ge], and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rce, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of [Mu]nicipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece [of] land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bomba[y] containing by admeasurement 784 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east [by L]ot No. 1, on the west by Lot No.3, on the north by a comm[on pa]ssage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Coll[ect]or of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece and [parcel of land] together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the e[ast] partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboovalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece [of] land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shed and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, with[ou]t the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81[...] square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—tha[t is] to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot [No.] 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on th[e] south partly by a common passage and partly by Lot No. [3] which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Muni[cip]al Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2) 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8 and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece [of] vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east [by] Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. L[imb]oowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and [o]n the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common [pa]ssage, which said premises are in the possession of the v[en]dors.

For further [parti]culars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan [of] the properties, application may be made to the undersign[ed], or to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for th[e] Executors, at their office, No. 1[0]1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 21st instant, at 1 p.m. at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom and office furniture, glassware, revolving top large size office table, English built vis-a-vis by E. Isterton, double seated brougham, powerful bay and chestnut waler horses going in harness, double and single harness table ornaments, pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's lamp valuable books, gents premier bicycle, mathematical instrument cases, opera glasses, choice plants in tubs and pot pigeons, etc, the property of the late J. W. SMITH Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF FORAS FREEHOLD LAND NEAR THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Framjee Hosangji Kharas and Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Choksey, the surviving Trustees of a Gujrati writing of settlement dated 17th July 1889, made by one Heungji Hormusjee Kharas and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas the following and viz :—

All these two pieces of Foras-Freehold new salt batty ground situate on either of Toolsi pipe line near the Elphinstone Head Station, in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under new survey No. 1930, containing together 10388 square yards, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the said Toolsi pipe line and in part by the property of Gunpatrao, on or towards the west by the property Dayabhai Tapidas, on or towards the north by the property of Moolji Purshotum and on or towards the south by the said Toolsi pipe line and the other of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gunpatrao, on or towards the west and north by the Toolsi pipe line and on or towards the south by the public water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. N. M. Cama, Solicitor for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLES
Complete in every respect.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 7-46m. 6-39a., Low water, 0-23m. 1-45a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

DAMAUN NEWS.—In Lower Damaun, on Thursday, six deaths have been registered, two from starvation, one from small-pox and three dead bodies recovered from the flood in the Dhamanganga river. On Friday there were two deaths, one in the village of Lower Damaun of cholera and the other from starvation. The flood has subsided since Friday morning, the rain continues.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE RECHABITES.—A social gathering of the members of the above Order was held on Friday night, at the Recreation Club, Fort. Considering the unfavourable weather, the attendance was large, about a hundred members being present. The programme of recitations and songs, arranged for the entertainment of the gathering, proved to be very interesting, the ladies and gentlemen taking part in it acquitting themselves creditably. Some of the songs elicited loud applause and the programme was concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. The meeting dispersed at 11-45 p.m.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SYCE.—The bicycle, valued at Rs. 290, belonging to Mr. R. P. Sethna, which was stolen on the 1st instant from the stable in the compound of his bungalow, at Gowalia Tank Road, was found by the police, on Friday, buried in the compound of the Parsee Tower of Silence. The two bicycle lamps, valued at Rs. 18, have not yet been recovered. The information which has led to the recovery of the bicycle and arrest of the accused Luximon Vithoba was first given to the police by the wife of the accused Luximon, who was a syce in the complainant's employ. The syce was arrested by the police and the property recovered. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, the syce Luximon Vithoba was charged with stealing the bicycle and lamps. The case was remanded, pending further inquiries by the police.

WORK OF A SWINDLER.—E. M. Pereira, a compounder, employed at Messrs. Kemp and Company's Byculla Establishment, has reported to the police that, on the 27th July, a Native Christian came to the establishment about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and presented an order, purporting to have been signed by Dr. A. H. Ghasvalla, for drugs, valued at Rs. 23-10. The goods were supplied on credit. On the 31st ultimo the same man called with another order, purporting to be from the same doctor for drugs valued at Rs. 13-10. The compounder on the latter occasion refused to give any further credit, until the former account was settled and sent a hamal with him, with instuctions to make over the goods on payment. The hamal accompanied the man, but on arriving at Kolsa Moholla, he found the man had disappeared. The matter is being investigated by the police.

A TRADE MARK CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which Messrs. Pearse and Co., confectioners, charged Goolam Ali Mahomed Ali with the infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that their tins of coffee, known as French coffee, had become well-known in the market as Pearse and Co.'s coffee, and that the accused was selling coffee manufactured by S. P. Masani, packed in tins similar to their own and bearing labels, which were colorable imitations of Messrs. Pearse and Co.'s genuine labels, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin admitted the sale, but said his client was not aware that the tins were spurious. The accused having then undertaken to give up to complainant 86 tins of coffee, bearing labels complained of, and also not to deal any more in these tins of coffee, the case was withdrawn.

A USEFUL MEMBER OF THE TELAGU COMMUNITY.—The Telagu community of Bombay held a meeting on Saturday evening, at "Muzafarabad," Grant Road, for the purpose of entertaining and congratulating Mr. Narsingrao Saiboo Vadnala, in honour of his having been appointed by the Government a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, who was unable to attend owing to illness, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. The chairman, in a few words, eulogized the numerous invaluable services rendered by Mr. Narsingrao to the public and to the Government, in his capacity as a contractor and plague volunteer. Dr. P. J. Swami then read the address, which after referring to the benevolent acts done by Mr. Narsingrao's ancestors, stated, "You took the foremost part in founding and inaugurating the Anglo-Vernacular School for boys in 1865, and a separate school for girls in 1874, in Kamatipura, for imparting primary education, not only to the children of our community but also to those of other communities. You were also instrumental in establishing and equipping a Telagu Library for the enlightenment of the public. These institutions, we are glad to observe, are in a good and flourishing condition at this date, and we are pleased to know that you have the honour and privilege of being the trustee of the same. You have executed numerous and large works for the Government, the Local Municipality, Railway Companies, and for many wealthy merchants. The Byculla, the Olivant, and the Hancock Bridges are the most conspicuous, beautiful, and noble specimens of your enduring skill and excellent workmanship. The railway authorities being fully satisfied with your work in connection with the Byculla Bridge, spontaneously engraved your name on it, thus testifying for all time to your diligence, skill and high character. During the prevalence of the dreadful scourge you have personally rendered valuable assistance to the plague-stricken people, and have by force of example induced many others to do the same. Moreover, in the capacity of a volunteer you did your duties to the satisfaction of Government as well as of the public, by removing causes of annoyance and inconvenience which would have been the natural consequences of misunderstanding between the people and the plague authorities. We are glad, therefore, to see that Government have fully appreciated your meritorious services and in recognition of the same have nominated you a J. P., an honour which you richly deserve." Mr. Narsingrao, in reply, thanked the assembly in suitable terms and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT CHEATING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Williamson charged Frederic Hodges, of the Royal Artillery, with attempt at cheating, and Merwanji Rustomji Mody with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, for the second accused.

B. A. Kiste, an agriculturist, stated that he came to Bombay on the 13th ultimo in search of employment. He went to see his friend, Paranjpe, living at Parel, and this man introduced him to the second accused Merwanjee. The latter agreed to get witness an appointment as a storekeeper in Government Department through the influence of a European friend, Mr. Hall, the first accused, who, he said, was a resident engineer of the Oudh Rohilkhand Railway. Merwanjee added that if witness agreed to pay Rs. 3,000 to Hall, and paid Rs. 800 in advance, the situation could be secured to him. Witness, Merwanji and Paranjpe then took a victoria and drove to Cumballa Hill, where they found another victoria in which Hall was sitting. Merwanji remarked that witness was very lucky in meeting Hall on the road. He further informed witness that Hall was staying with Dr. Pollen, Commissioner of Customs. They got out of their gharry, and Merwanji had some private consultation with the first accused. Merwanji then told witness that they would have to go to Hall's house. They again drove on, followed by the accused's gharry at some distance, but after they had proceeded a little further, Hall's gharry overtook their and he jumped out on the road. They also stopped their gharry. The first accused then asked Merwanji if witness was the person about whom he had spoken to him. Merwanji said, "yes." The first accused said arrangements were being made for witness, and expressed the hope that he would not turn out as dishonest as one Gopal. Merwanji assured him of witness' honest character. The first accused then told witness that Merwanji was his Bombay agent and that work would be started in October. In the meanwhile he asked witness to arrange with Merwanji about the situation. This took place on the 17th ultimo. Witness became suspicious and informed Constable Minnehan of what had occurred. Subsequently at the suggestion of the police officer, witness arranged for another meeting with the first accused, and they met at the Apollo Bunder. The accused told him that he would give him an appointment of Rs. 225 a month, and free quarters. Witness having agreed to pay Rs. 3,000, the accused told him to send in his application. Both the accused told him to mention in the application, whether he was married or unmarried. Witness inquired if he should produce a certificate of moral character as well. The first accused said that no moral or physical qualifications were required. The accused were afterwards arrested.

After some further evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned to the 8th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WALTER D'OYLY, Bart., died at his residence, Newlands Blandford, on Wednesday evening, July 11th, at the age of 78. The deceased saw much service in India, and for the part he took in quelling the Indian Mutiny was awarded a medal, and thanked by the Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

IT would be comical in circumstances of a less tragic and painful character to see how hopelessly contradictory is the news we receive about the fate of the foreign colony in Peking. On Monday the two most enterprising of the halfpenny morning journals appeared with long and circumstantial particulars, professing to describe the closing hours of the almost unparalleled massacre, which we have been led to fear has been perpetrated in the Chinese capital. These accounts, though differing in some points, were with other evidence of a less sensational character held by many to remove all grounds for hope, and this feeling was encouraged by the Foreign Office. The newspapers proceeded to treat all the Peking victims of this horrible upheaval of anti-foreign prejudice as killed, and voluminous biographies of the leading men of our own as well as of the other Legations were published. Almost before these sketches had appeared, we received apparently from the sources that told us some hours previously that everyone of the beleaguered garrison in Peking had perished, statements implying that the Legations or some of them were still standing. Experts warned us not to place any reliance on these denials and to put them down to Chinese "slimness" in trying to induce the Powers to withhold their threatened vengeance. Evidently the British Foreign Office remained of the same opinion, if it be true that the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral consulted Lord Salisbury before deciding to hold a national memorial service there next Monday. This afternoon the extraordinary intelligence has reached the West that at any rate one of the Foreign Ministers at Peking was alive as recently as two days ago. The Minister in question is Mr. Conger, the representative of the United States, and the information came in the form of a cipher message to the Chinese Minister at Washington. The public are now more puzzled than ever and those who previously thought that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have acted with precipitancy will be more than ever convinced that to hold a requiem before the matter is placed absolutely beyond all doubt would be premature. I know people who have said all along that, although some deaths beyond the murder of the German Ambassador may have occurred, they did not believe in the stories of a general massacre, and one bases his theory on the fact that up to, at all events, a day or two ago no Russian newspaper had been allowed to print a syllable about the supposed fall of the Legations. This seems a slender ground for such an opinion, but I must confess myself to being still not altogether convinced that the tragedy is as bad as it has been represented in the telegrams from Shanghai. No doubt it is embarrassing to explain why, if the Foreign Ministers are alive, we have had no direct news from them until the telegram purporting to come from Mr. Conger. But may it not turn out that the Chinese have got the Foreign Ministers in some place of security, away from Peking and intend to use them as hostages for the purpose of exacting better terms from the outraged Powers? Time will show. It would be hypocritical to say that Europe has been profoundly stirred by what is believed to have occurred in Peking. Is it that the Armenian atrocities and the effusion of blood in South Africa have made us indifferent to human suffering even on this gigantic scale? Perhaps the apparent callousness of the European peoples is more apparent than real and arises from the feeling that after all we have no certain evidence that the worst has happened.

MASSACRE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY INNOCENTS.

There are many signs that this moribund Parliamentary session is nearing its close, and the chief interest which now attaches to it would seem to be whether the expiring session is or is not to be the last of the present Parliament. On Friday of last week, the Cabinet decided that Parliament should be prorogued on August 10, which will leave elected and hereditary legislators plenty of time to find their way to the most remote moors in furthest Scotland to direct their attention to aiming their guns at the grouse on the historic Twelfth. The Massacre of the Innocents at St. Stephen's is the annual preclude to the massacre of the grouse among the heather, and on Monday of this week Mr. Balfour announced the measures which the Government had decided to slaughter. The Leader of the House did not pretend to be affected by the mournful task which had been allotted to him and did not betray even one furtive tear. On the contrary, his indifference—not to say callousness—was so complete that more than once he forgot the name of the offspring which a paternal but stoical Government had doomed to be the victims of calculating infanticide. But judicious prompting enabled him at last to put a coherent list before the House, which learned, without any overwhelming sense of dismay, that the Factory, the Lunacy, the Savings Banks, the Dogs, and the Sea Fisheries Bill were to be dropped. The Companies Bill and the Moneylending Bill have still a chance of passing, but their fate is by no means certain.

DISSOLUTION GOSSIP.

Dissolution gossip has just had a fillip in a couple of coincident prognostications—both appearing, oddly enough, in Manchester papers—which fixed the date of the General Election for October, provided the China trouble and the South African war did not interfere too forcibly. It is to be noted the qualification involved in such a special piece of "hedging" considerably discounts any value it might otherwise possess. Political prophets have, however, one or two points by which to guide—or perhaps it should rather be misguide—themselves and the public with regard to the approximate date of the Dissolution. The preliminary step is to conclude that the Government will not face another Budget or the renewal of the Agricultural Rating Act, and that, therefore, they will go to the country at all hazards before next April. Then the eliminating process goes forward as follows : September is the harvest month for one class of voters and the holiday month for another class. November will see London engrossed with the School Board and the New Burgh Council's elections, and the country more or less similarly engaged December is broken up by the Christmas holidays and disturbed by the expectancy thereof. Therefore it is concluded, if the General Election were to take place this year it would be in October. As for next year, the London and other County Council elections take place in March, which would make that month avoided in favour of January or February. The one point upon which all the *quid nuncs* would seem to agree is that the Government will certainly take the plunge at the earliest possible moment. Ministers, it is understood, are quite as well aware as other people that the tide has turned, and that the reaction after the war-fever—which all are agreed reached its height on Mafeking Day—has set in. If this diagnosis be correct, every day which passes between now and the General Election is in a clear gain to the Opposition. Mr. Balfour's announcement that before the end of the session Mr. Wyndham will introduce supplementary estimates to provide the further money necessary for the war in South Africa and the military operations in China, has caused a good deal of speculation. A rumour has been circulated to the effect that the sum to be asked will be ten millions sterling. If that were to be so, it is argued in Parliamentary circles that it points to an appeal to the country in October. For it is practically certain that ten millions will not cover the military expenditure even to the end of the year. The alternative, of course, would be an autumn session, as in last year, for the purpose of taking Supply.

THE ASHANTI QUESTION.

It is doubtful how far the escape of Sir F. M. Hodgson from Kumasi, and the subsequent relief of the forces he left there, have solved the Ashanti question. That is to say, it remains to be seen whether the insurrection of the tribes has collapsed or whether a strong, punitive expedition will have to be organised to proceed to work when the rainy season closes. The experience of Sir Garnet Wolesley's expedition, in 1874, was curious. It halted outside of Kumasi for a day or so, the enemy being in great strength. But on the following day it was decided to press the troops forward along the narrow road, along which they rushed in single file, firing right and left as they advanced. When they entered the Ashanti capital, all resistance ceased, although armed natives were present in large numbers. Indeed, the enemy may almost be said to have welcomed the British troops into Kumasi. Certainly they did not attack, and on the following morning they were found to have dispersed and disappeared. The present trouble is complicated, inasmuch as the Ashantis have not risen alone. That the Adansis should have become their allies against us is particularly significant and points to some genuine grievance. Because the Adansis crossed the Prah with their King in 1887 and sought refuge in the British Protectorate from the Ashantis. Moreover, they supplied a contingent of fighting men to the native levies who marched to Kumasi with Sir Francis Scott's bloodless expedition of 1894-95, which ended in the dethroning and imprisonment of Prempeh.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO MRS. GLADSTONE

An influential meeting has just been held at Lord Tweedmouth's house, in Park Lane, to consider how the memory of Mrs. Gladstone, lately laid to rest beside her distinguished husband, in Westminster Abbey, could be most suitably commemorated. Lord Tweedmouth presided and among these present were :—Lady Tweedmouth, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Marjorie Hamilton-Gordon, Lord and Lady Ripon, Lady Harcourt, Lady Spencer, Lady Carrington, Lady G. Hamilton, Lady Ribblesdale, Miss Shaw Lefevre, Lady Cork, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Wordsworth, Lord Queensbury, Sir T. Smith, Mr. Arnold Morley, Sir Walter Phillimore, Sir J. Blyth, Mr. J. Bryce, M. P., Sir E. Hamilton, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M. P., Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P, the Bishop of Stepney, Canon Wilberforce, Dr. Guinness Rogers, Canon MacColl, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, Mr. G. W. Russell, Colonel Nevile, Mr. C. S. Parker, Mr. G. Armitstead, the Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, Dr. Habershon, and Mr. J. Knowles. Lord Rosbery, in moving the first resolution, "that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a memorial should be set on foot to commemorate the life and work of Mrs. Gladstone," paid an eloquent tribute to the loving care with which she had devoted herself to Mr. Gladstone, and to the gentle womanliness which endeared her to all who knew her. "But that, after all," he said, "was in her own sphere of life. Beyond her own sphere of life, outside the public and political routine in which her career was cast, she sought and found for herself ample opportunities of succouring the widowed and orphaned, and the distressed wherever opportunity offered. It is for that reason that those who have mainly promoted this meeting have felt that we should best honour her memory by giving assistance to one of the institutions in which she was interested. And the institution which has been chosen is that of the Free Convalescent Home at Woodford. It is not the only one by any means in which she was interested, but it is the one which has been chosen as the most suitable. Any work of charity might fitly be supported as a memorial to Mrs. Gladstone. Her life was a life of love and charity, and I hope and believe that, whether we erect a suitable memorial or not, the influence of that unselfish, loving, tender, and yet energetic nature will remain with those who knew her as long as they live." The resolution having been seconded by Mr. T. G. Talbot was carried unanimously, and Mr. Balfour proposed the second resolution : "That this memorial should take the form of a fund for placing Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home, late of Woodford Hall, now of Ravensbury House, Mitcham, on a permanent basis." In concluding the speech in which he moved the resolution, the Leader of the House of Commons said that "we who are collected in this room from our desire to do honour to the memory of Mrs. Gladstone may rest perfectly assured that no expedient that we could have devised, no memorial which our ingenuity could have suggested, would have so commended itself to her wishes or have been in more happy consonance with the efforts of her lifetime." A strong and distinguished committee, of which Lord Spencer is to be chairman, was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

COMPLIMENTARY BREAKFAST TO MR. VAUGHAN NASH.

A breakfast was given to Mr. Vaughan Nash on Wednesday morning by Sir William Wedderburn, M. P. Mr. Nash's address, which he read from beginning to end, was listened to with the most intense interest, and several of its passages visibly moved the audience. You will see that Mr. Nash, while giving full praise to Lord Curzon and the authorities generally for their good intentions, and, in some cases their excellent results, does not hesitate to condemn in strong language some features of the famine administration in the Bombay Presidency. It seems to me that Mr. Nash made these remarks with reluctance, as he appeared anxious throughout not to exaggerate in any degree either the famine itself or the way in which it is being encountered. His address was applauded in various parts, and at the end a strong manifestation of approval was made. In the speeches which followed, there was nothing remarkable, except the most admirable suggestion of the Bishop of Hereford that the collections made at all the Harvest Festivals during the coming three months should be devoted in part, if not wholly, to the Famine Fund. The best delivered and from some points of view most effective speech was that by Mr. Maclean, M.P., whose tone and manner conveyed more of passion than his words would appear to indicate. He certainly would not agree with the interruption by Sir George Birdwood when Sir Wilfrid Lawson was speaking. Sir Wilfrid had quoted Mr. Winston Churchhill as having said that South Africa was "a land of lies." Sir Wilfrid added; "After what we have listened to this morning, I am inclined to think that the remark applies to India also." "No, no," shouted Sir George Birdwood, as also did one or two others, while there was a faint murmur of assent to Sir Wilfrid's remarks in a distant corner of the room. Sir Wilfrid did not persist in his observation, but said "well, well, we will let that pass," and then proceeded with his remarks. Mr. Maclean, on the other hand, had declared that Mr. Nash's paper had made it more strongly evident than ever that there was an attempt in particular circles to keep the full truth concerning the famine from the knowledge of the English people. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., in the course of his remarks, quoted some observations contained in a letter he had received from Lord Curzon concerning irrigation, in which the Viceroy said that, while he did not think so much could be done in the way of extending irrigation as some people supposed, he was setting aside the largest sum that has ever been applied in any single year for irrigation purposes, and that he hoped to do a great deal in this respect. Partly I suppose, because it was supposed to be a semi-private gathering the London papers have noticed the breakfast but briefly, and in only one of them are there editorial comments, and that is the "Morning Leader," whose editor was among those present. The company was an influential one. I do not remember, at any similar gathering recently, so many Members of Parliament and other public men being present. Lord Ripon was one of those who wrote regretting inability to attend : the state of his health was such, he said, that his medical adviser had distinctly forbidden him to attend any public gathering.

In to-day's "Morning Leader" Sir Wilfrid Lawson, I see, denies that he said India, like South Africa, was "a land of lies." As I report above what I saw and heard, and find that my record is that of some of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's own best friends in journalism. I do not strike out what I have written, but let it stand, adding hereto his own correction and explanation. He says ; "In the short account of Sir William Wedderburn's Indian breakfast which appears in to-day's "Morning Leader' I am reported to have said that India, like South Africa, is a "land of lies." Though it is, perhaps, hardly worth correcting I should yet be glad of a corner in your paper to state that it was England, and not India, to which I referred.

"I should think that during the nine months of the South African war we have had more lies supplied to John Bull than have ever been crammed into a similar space of time. He swallows them all with the greatest avidity and delight, and throws brickbats at anyone who attempts to tell him the truth.

"I have no knowledge as to how Indians would act under similar circumstances, and not wishing unwittingly to libel them, I trouble you with this little correction." I am tempted to comment, but resist the temptation.

WELCOME TO H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

The reception given to the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda by the Northbrook Society at their rooms in the Imperial Institute was a very brilliant affair and afforded a striking illustration of his Highness's popularity. The numerous and distinguished guests were received by the Committee of the Society headed by the President, the Earl of Northbrook, while additional animation was given to the picturesque gathering by the excellent performances of Carl Herbert's Viennese Band. The Gaekwar accompanied by his brother Shrimant Sampatrao K. Gaekwad and Mr. Mehta, secretary, arrived at half-past five o'clock and remained an hour, charming everybody with his accustomed amiability. Amongst those who accepted invitations were—Lord and Lady Ripon, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Lord and Lady Harris, Sir Richard Temple, M. P., Sir James Fergusson, M. P., Sir Thomas and Lady Sutherland, Sir Owen and Lady Agnes Burne, Sir Henry and Lady Norman, Lord Justice and Lady Henn Collins, Sir Herbert Perrott, Bart., Sir John and Lady Jardine, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Sir Charles and Lady Stevens, Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M. P., General Sir Andrew and Miss Clarke, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Gerald and Lady Seymour Fitzgerald, Sir Charles and Lady Florence Grant, Sir Seymour and Lady King, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, Sir James and Lady Peile, Sir Henry and Lady Primrose, Sir Frederick Abel, General and Mrs. Keatinge, General and Mrs. W. H. Caine, Kunwar Sri Harbhanji of Morvi, Raja A. V. Jugga Row, Nawab Osman Yar Jung, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Thornton, Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Mr. Herbert Birdwood, Mr. Samuel Digby, Lieutenant Maltby, R. N., the Hon. J. D. Rees, Mr and Mrs. M. R. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dickinson, Colonel and Mrs. Nariman, Captain and Mrs. Mumtaz Yar Jung, Mr. Alexander Wallace, Mr. K. M. Tarachand, General Sir Martin Dillon, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Low, Mr. P. S. Melvill, Mrs. Melvill and Miss Melvill, Mr. N. J. Moolla, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wood, Dr. S. K. Mullick, Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Colonel D. Warliker, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Nariman, and many others. Those who sent expressions of regret at not being able to attend were the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, the Earl and Countess of Onslow, Viscount and Viscountess Cross, Sir William and Lady Lee-Warner, Sir Raymond West, and Sir Horace and Lady Walpole. The Gaekwar and his party have removed from the Palace Hotel to 4, Devonshire Place, which his Highness has taken for a time from Prince Adolphus of Teck. Her Majesty before her departure to the Isle of Wight received the young family of the Gaekwar, they being introduced to the Royal lady by their uncle Shrimant Sampatrao. This interesting little visit is described in detail in the Court Circular. "The young Princes and Princess were," says the Court Chronicler, "met at the railway station by Major-General Sir John McNeill (Equerry-in-Waiting to the Queen). The Dowager-Lady Southampton and Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton received them at the Castle. Mr. French, tutor to the young Princes of Baroda, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty." I am glad to be able to add that the Maharani who recently underwent an operation, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

THE LIBERAL IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The Liberal Imperial Council, which was established only a month or two ago, has not been altogether successful in carrying out the purpose for which it really came into being. While Liberalism after the Imperial School was to form its propaganda, the real idea which stimulated its birth was the desire to "run" Lord Rosebery for all he was worth, and so impress the country with the conviction that he was the only possible Leader of the Liberal Party. One little miscalculation was made, in not taking account of Lord Rosebery himself. As a matter of fact, Lord Rosebery has refused to dance to the piping of the Liberal Imperialist, or to be drawn out by the voice of the charmers charming never so wisely. His Lordship, in plain words, refuses to commit himself and will not take any bold step at present. The consequence is that his former admirers are not only becoming restive and impatient, but critical and disaffected. They declare that he is too sensitive to public opinion, lacks backbone, and has no moral courage. As they regarded Lord Rosebery as the only leader whom it was possible could pull the Liberal Party together, it is quite natural that they should now be found affirming that the Liberal Party is shattered hopelessly and altogether beyond mending. Indeed, looked at from this point of view there is no longer any Liberal Party worthy of the name.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The second reading of the Volunteers' Bill was signalised by a remarkably prompt and complete surrender on the part of the Government. Mr. Wyndham, moving the second reading of this Bill, which came down from the House of Lords, said it had been framed to effect two objects of importance and a third object, which, though undoubtedly of importance, was rather a matter of method and of convenience, efficiency, and economy, which were allied to method. He could not do better than refer to the report of the Committee of the Volunteer Act in 1894, which was a strong committee, presided over by the right hon. member, then Financial Secretary to the War Office, and afterwards representing the War Office in the House under the late Government. The Act provided that in case of actual or impending invasion of any part of the United Kingdom, her Majesty might call out the Volunteer Force for military service. The committee reported in favour of allowing the Volunteers to be called upon in circumstances short of actual invasion, and that they might be called out in case of imminent national danger or great emergency. These were the words this Bill proposed to substitute for "actual or impending invasion," and these were words which were necessary if the force was to be put in a position to discharge its functions. Any danger there might have been of calling out Volunteers without the special assent of Parliament was buried by our ancestors 200 years ago. A great deal had happened since 1894 in the construction of torpedo boats, searchlights, and so on ; and it might be desirable to look further to the protection of our ports. The Tyne, the Firth of Forth, Aberdeen, and some other ports were protected against sudden raid by volunteer garrison artillery, and by submarine mines, for which that House had voted so much money in the last few years. These forts required 7,500 out of the 35,000 of the Volunteer Artillery of this country, and it was asked in this Bill to give power to slip garrisons into these forts without fuss. The Bill would render it lawful for any member of the Volunteer Force to subject himself to be called out for military service at any time. Sixteen Volunteer commanding officers were unanimously in favour of these proposals. The third object was the employment of Volunteers on active service. They begged to take part in active service in 1878, and again in 1885, and last year they complained of being snubbed by the military authorities. The Press of the country rang with criticism of the War Office. In January it became impossible to refuse these offers. If a Volunteer rendered himself liable for service in any part of the world, it was not the intention of the Government to send him to the Mediterranean or to China under normal conditions. The example set by the Colonies showed how voluntary effort could be organized in time of peace so as to avoid the scandal which occurred last January, and they ought no longer to be able to say that the Volunteers of this country were the only force of the Empire which could never see a shot fired. It was right that the Government should have reasonable opportunity for businesslike preparation. The only controversial point turned out to be this proposal to employ Volunteers on foreign service. Very strong objection was taken to it not only on the Liberal but on the Ministerial side, Mr. Arnold Foster opposing it strongly. Captain Norton pointed out that the Bill, without securing any good purpose, would completely destroy the principle on which the Volunteer Force is based. This objection was further hammered home by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Leader of the Opposition urged the expediency of making piecemeal alterations in the inmost constitution of the different branches of the defensive forces of this country. He did not think the present time, while there was a number of men in South Africa who ought to be consulted, was the moment to make the changes suggested even if they could be shown to be salutary and wise in themselves. He did not wish to prejudge the question of the condition of the Army, and the necessities of the country. He did not say it would not be necessary to make great changes, but what he wished to urge was that we had only a limited experience of the emergencies of last winter, and they were now being asked on that experience alone to alter fundamentally the whole conditions of the Volunteer service. He did not wish to be a Cassandra, but they must bear in mind that the sudden emergency of last winter provoked a spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism which might not always be preserved in the same degree in times of peace. It was urged that this Bill followed the lines laid down by the Committee which had inquired into the question, but he did not think the authority of that Committee ought to be carried too far. There had been Committees and Commissions—the Licensing Commission, for example—whose recommendations had received nothing but scorn, and contumely from the Government. The Bill would create three different classes of men serving in the same corps, a most undesirable thing from a public point of view. He did not think the case for the Bill had been made out. He would be willing to see any alteration which could increase the usefulness and efficiency of the Volunteer Force, but he certainly did not think this Bill would have the effect. The whole Bill was founded on a wrong conception. In the end, the objections from both sides of the House proved so unanimous and emphatic that Mr. Wyndham beat a retreat, and said that he would not press the sub-section which rendered the Volunteers liable to be sent abroad.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR CONVENTION.

The Christian Endeavourers, drawn from all quarters of the Globe, have been holding a vast and enthusiastic meeting at the Alexandra Palace. They have certainly been favoured with magnificent weather, although the heat has been abnormally trying to the average Briton, and everything animate towards which he exercises an over-lordship. England is not India and tropical weather comes as a trial to body and mind. City men have abjured waistcoats and top hats, even in some cases, coats, while the fan has become a feminine adjunct. Humane busdrivers have even taken to providing their perspiring and panting gee-gees with straw hats. But the Christian endeavourers rose superior to climatic conditions and managed to show enthusiasm when other people were collapsing feebly and had only sufficient energy left to consume iced drinks. The lady endeavourers came out strong, storming the tops of buses and there "holding the fort" amid hymn singing. A great many of them hailed from the States, of which the pervading American accent gave unmistaken evidence. But it was at the Alexandra Palace, where orators—including such famous but widely different men as the Bishop of London and Mr. Sheldon—held forth, that the high-water mark of enthusiasm was reached. There can be no doubt of the success of the Convention from that point of view, whether it may or may not have any practical effect in regenerating the world and helping forward the millennium. The liquor traffic came in, as might have been expected, for strong denunciation, and Mr. Sheldon, in particular, said some very straight things with regard to the appalling amount of drunkenness he had seen in Scotland and England in comparison with his own prohibitive State.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The old friends in Bombay of Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., will be interested to learn that he is to be married next week to Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Hayle, M.D. of Rochdale. Mrs. Kennedy is as charming as she is accomplished and all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance will, I am sure, consider Mr. Maclean to be a lucky man. Considering Mr. Maclean's former connection with the *Bombay Gazette* it will not be inappropriate in this column to wish both him and his future wife many years of happiness.

Unlike some other Government establishments, I do not think the India Office is accustomed to claim infallibility, and therefore it seems rather hard that a little inaccuracy it has just committed should be made so much of by the "Times," which especially in regard to its rendering of Indian names is not always above criticism. The inaccuracy which to quote the "Times's" description has deformed the published returns giving a copy of the correspondence between the India Office and the Bank of England respecting the rate of interest for certain Indian railway annuities, consists in the careless manner in which the signature of the former Chief Cashier is printed. That gentleman's initial was "F" and not "P" as the return gives it. "It is odd," says the "Times" with great severity, "that the person in the India Office who revised the proofs of this return should not have been familiar with the name of the late occupant of so important a post as that now held by Mr. H. G. Bowen, but perhaps the proofs were not revised at all."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Lord Cavan ; Sir Walter Farquhar ; Sir Thomas McIlwraith ; Rear Admiral V. Inglefield ; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Warden, I.C.S., retired ; Richard Daft, Notts Cricketer ; General de Pellieux, well-known in connection with the Dreyfus case.



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FOR THE
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OF
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....297 13-16 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£106 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£32 5-8 "
Bar Silver in London .....27 15-16 "
Do in New York .....61 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25-16 plus 1-2
Do on New York.....61 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent. "
Silver to Bombay £70,000.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 1,00,000, at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Holidays till Tuesday.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning, and although rates were unchanged there was a firmer feeling in the market, more especially for forward delivery. As usual on mail day, there was very little doing. The demand for remittance was very small, and very few Bills were offering. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic.....1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 3 29-32d.
3 Months' Credits.....1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs.....169 3-4
Hongkong 30 days Sight..147 1-2
Shanghai " ...Rs. 199 1-2
Japan " " ... " 148 1-2
3 Months' Marks ..... " 139

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning at Rs. 94 7-16 and declined during the day to Rs. 94 3-8, at which we close with very little doing.

Memo. of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-day's Mail, as received from the Public Dept Office.... Rs. 12,900
Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay between the 30th July and 4th Aug., 1900 ..... Rs. Nil.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with little doing and few changes. Manockji Petit's opened quiet at Rs. 1,620 improving during the day to Rs. 1,645. Bank of Bombay shares stand at 1,230xd. Commercial Bank of India shares have changed hands at 57.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for next year continues good but is only met by speculators, owners declining to fix so far ahead. The Olivemoor is fixed away from Bombay but no particulars have transpired. Two steamers have been fixed in Calcutta at 28s. 9d. and there seems a chance of this rate being paid for September and October: 17s. has been paid for September loading here to Hamburg.

COALS.—SEEBPORE.—A sale for September is reported at Rs. 15 to Mills.

JARDINES.—A small resale has been placed ex Venus on the way at Rs. 14-8.

BIRDS'.—A resale of 1,200 tons is reported at Rs. 14—also ex Venus on the way to Bombay.

WHEAT.—For April-May the market is steadier owing to speculation at Rs. 5-1 sellers, Rs. 5-0-9 buyers.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 10-2 nominal with little or nothing doing.

RAPESEED.—With the exception of a small business passing in Yellow Cawnpore between natives at Rs. 7-14 there is nothing doing.

CASTORSEED.—Market steady and the rate unchanged at Rs. 40.

POPPYSEED is also steady with some business doing at Rs. 8-6.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is quiet but steady, Yellow Hingunghat being quoted Rs. 48-8 at which a small business is passing.

COTTON.—The market for ready is quiet owing to weaker advices from Liverpool and New York but for Fully Good Bengals for January and Good Broach for March rates are steady at Rs. 179 for the former and Rs. 214 for the latter.

Bengal Fine	Ready	Rs. 190 to Rs. 195
Do F.G.	do	Rs. 178 to Rs. 185
Broach Fine	do	Rs. 220
Do Good	do	Rs. 215
Surats	do	Rs. 230
Westerns	do	Rs. 212
S. G. Dharwar	do	Rs. 224
Khandeish		Rs. 184

Total week's Sales..... 19,000 bales
" Sold for Exporters..... 1,000 "
" Amount forwarded to Consumer 39,000 "
" Actual Exports..... 3,000 "
" Week's Imports ..... 28,000 "
" Stocks ..... 304,000 "

Surats.—Amount forwarded to Consumers 300 "
Actual Exports..... 600 "
Stock..... 6,000 "
Afloat American ..... 50,000 "
" Indian ..... 2,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 2,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 14-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March.
5·12	5·0	4·31	4·24
—1·64	—3·64	—1·64	—3·64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports ..... 3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain .....12,000 "
" to Continent ..... 5,000 "
Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 5-8—1-8
Futures, month of September... 8·30—11
" of December ..... 7·36—9

Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 17,000
" Exports to Great Britain 34,000
" " to France and Contnt.... 18,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports..... 110,000
" " at Interior ports 50,000

SKINS.—The Goat Skin sales closed yesterday. Total quantity sold 1,440,000. Easier-Madras 1 1-2d. to 2d. lower. Bombay prime quality 1-2 d. to 1 d.lower

COTTON.—There were no receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Friday of any sorts.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Friday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	10,478
Linseed	485
Rapeseed	23
Gingelly	46
Poppy	95
Groundnuts	94
Castorseed	1,815
Rice	3,312
Myrabollams	107

LONDON, AUG. 4.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....297 13-16 unchd.
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£106 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities... £32 5-8 "
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-8 plus 3-16 "
Do In New York .....61 nchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris...25·18 1-2 plus 2 1-2
Do on New York.....4·88 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent "
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-4 per cent "

Amount paid into the Bank of England £100,000

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed.

Total Visible Supply..... 1,00,000
" of which East Indian..... 61,000
" Stock in London 10,000
" Quantity in Sight 9,050,000

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports ..... nil
Exports to Great Britain .....6,000 bales.
" to Continent ..... 7,000 "
Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 1-2—1-32
Futures, month of August .....8·20—11
" " of December ..... 7·36—10

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

There is still a demand for coal for ready delivery, chiefly Jherriah, but the rates asked Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 are considered too high by buyers. Forward sales are reported by Bhuzgutdih Rs. 2-12; Lodna, Rs. 2-12 and Kustore, Rs. 2-8.—"Indian Daily News."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 4 14-32.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 97 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes..... 100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan..... 106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 32 5-8
Bar Silver 27 15-16

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOX—August 1, at Calcutta, the wife of Hay Fox, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.
O'HARA—July 29, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut-Colonel W O'Hara, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOYLE—July 27, at Allahabad, Frances Mary (Fannie), youngest daughter of the late Major T Doyle, aged 24 years.
WESTCOTT—July 31, at Delhi, from cholera, Robert Basil Westcott, M A, of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, and youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Durham, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1900.

ON August 1, Mr. Brodrick announced to the House of Commons that General Gaselee contemplated an immediate advance on Peking and hoped that the Allies would co-operate. On the same day the Tsungli-Yamen was in constant and apparently friendly communication with the Legations, a fact indicating that the Government had recovered its predominance. It will be noted that General Gaselee was not certain that the Allies would co-operate in the advance; he only hoped that they would do so. As a matter of fact, the Allied forces started from Peking on August 1, and they expected to reach the capital in a week. Next day, the *Times* received a despatch from Peking, stating that the bulk of the Chinese troops had left that City to oppose the advance of the foreign force from Tientsin. On August 3, a telegram to the *Standard* from Tientsin, dated 26th July, condemned the British military arrangements as dilatory to a distressing degree, while the other contingents were ready to march a week before. In a private letter received in a Calcutta house of an earlier date, the writer bitterly complained that the British had made no transport arrangements, that there were no harness for the artillery, and that there was general stupefaction when it was learned that there were only five days' food for the force. A steamer arriving, all the provisions on board were commandeered for the troops, the civilians being left without any. On August 4, nothing definite was known in London concerning the advance of the Allies on Peking, except that the Peiho was covered with requisitioned junks laden with supplies. On the 13th July, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun had addressed the Foreign Office a letter which he sent to the press, pointing out that though the roads to Peking are impassable at this time of the year, the river route is open to a point fifteen miles from Peking, a stone causeway thence running direct to the City. The river flows through an open and level country, affording little cover to an opposing force. Native craft capable of conveying a hundred men are on the river in considerable numbers, if towed by the local steam-tugs, would transport a relief force to the capital in a week. It may be assumed that the river route is that which the Allies are taking. We have no information as to their numerical strength, nor have we yet learned who is Generalissimo. The European-trained Chinese troops, numbering some 50,000, have powerful guns, and *pace* Mr. Colquhoun, the flotilla of native craft and steam-launches may be easily arrested or sunk by shell-fire. There is a further and more obvious danger, that the advance of the relief force may precipitate the catastrophe in Peking which has hitherto been averted by the intervention of Prince Ching and Yuan-Lu, now Prime Minister. The Viceroy of Nanking, who has given evidence of his friendliness to foreigners and is strongly opposed to the Boxer movement, has emphatically stated that if Peking be assaulted by the Allies, the Ministers will be regarded as hostages, and will be slain.

The anti-foreign movement has already received an impetus from the advance of the Allies. The telegrams published yesterday tell us that Prince Ching's conciliatory influence is waning, and that a functionary, La-Ping-Heng, who is violently anti-foreign, has arrived at the Capital, and has procured the public execution of two members of the Tsungli-Yamen, who fell under suspicion of being pro-foreign. Another influence will doubtless be at work. A panic was created at Shanghai by the accounts of the wholesale slaughter of innocent Chinese by the foreign troops at Tientsin. The same stories must have been carried to Peking, and the population of the Capital may well become infuriated, and join the Boxers en masse. The apprehension that the City will be given over to military execution will not be wholly inexcusable when we remember the command of the German Emperor to his departing troops to give no quarter, and to teach China a lesson which should last her for a thousand years. That amiable utterance is, of course, as well-known in Peking as in Europe, and the incitement to reckless massacre will not have a soothing effect on the panic-stricken population. A similar spirit breathes in various organs of the press in London and even on the Continent who are echoing the demand for vengeance with a zeal wholly outrunning discretion. There is some palliation, no doubt, in the general belief accorded to the wild and contradictory stories of the massacre of the Legations and of the shooting of the women and children by the despairing defenders, with harrowing details, worthy of Louis de Rougemont himself.

It excited astonishment in Hong Kong that these stories should gain credence without waiting for confirmation. Be this as it may, writers who ought to know better, vie with one another in devising means of exacting vengeance in a manner becoming the higher civilisation. The semi-official "Cologne Gazette," while admitting that it is not the Chinese Government or the Chinese people, but "a Chinese element" that has forced war upon us, says it "has shown us in the Peking massacre the form in which it must be carried through. All Western civilisation must now arm for vengeance; the Chinese must be treated as cannibals and Peking razed to the ground." A hazy idea that the result might be the transfer of the seat of Government to a city fifteen hundred miles further inland, leads this philosopher to suggest that "if the Powers judge it desirable on political grounds, the Chinese should be compelled to build a new Capital on the ruins of the old one." It would save time and money, and suit the policy of the Powers better to leave the old one standing. Herr von der Goltz, secretary and interpreter to the German Legation in Peking, now in Europe, expressed the pious hope that after the capture of Peking, the Imperial Palace and the town walls should be pulled down, and that a fortress, surrounded by walls, should be erected in the centre of the City. That fortress should contain the residences of the corps diplomatiques, and be garrisoned by European troops. Any Chinaman entering the castle without permission, should be shot. It would, of course, be erected at the cost of the Chinese government, and should be provided with the most modern means of defence. Dwellings within the fortress should be furnished with all possible conveniences, including the electric light. The Forbidden City of the Emperor would thus be replaced by a fortress dominating the capital. An English journal, expressed the hope that all the guilty having been punished, "the Powers will see to it that not a stone of the City of Peking is left standing and that its site is made a waste and a desolation for ever." Another formulates its views thus:—"The penalty to be exacted at Peking must be a drastic one—one so signal as to impress once for all on the whole of Asia from Constantinople to Fusan, that the supreme moral and physical authority over the destinies of the world lies with the Christian white races, and will be vindicated by them at all costs with judicial sternness. The massacre at Omdurman was a terrible, but not vindictive punishment for all the atrocities of Mahdism—a harsh but necessary lesson to savage fanaticism." This journal aids that we cannot afford to be merciful, but there is no need to be vindictive. If the object of the writers was to combine all China to resist foreign encroachments they could not work more effectually to that end. The immediate and even imminent danger is that these incitements to wholesale destruction and rasing the capital to the ground may aggravate the situation and render the position of the Legations hopeless. If these fire-eaters gave themselves time to remember that all the Powers have declared emphatically that they are not at war with China, they would, perhaps, understand the mischievous nature of their eloquent diatribes.

WE learn with profound regret of the death from cholera of the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, Senior Member of Council. He was taken seriously ill on Saturday and died at midnight. Public and private sympathy will go forth to his absent wife and daughter. Mr. Nugent was a man of great ability and untiring industry, and he early made his mark in the Bombay Civil Service. He was twice summoned to the Viceregal Council as an additional member. He served for a short time as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. He was Chief Secretary to Government for many years, and on his appointment as Member of the Bombay Council in 1896, he had charge of the Revenue Department. It was his hard fate to finance the Presidency during the years when Plague and Famine exhausted the obligatory balance; he had to face deficits which spelled bankruptcy to the Presidency but for the timely assistance of the Government of India. He withstood with all his influence the appointment of the Plague Committee in 1897, which, in a few months, dissipated a splendid reserve of twenty-eight lakhs in the Municipal Treasury, and left a yawning deficit, the consequences of which are felt to the present day. The order came from above, or rather from abroad, and it had to be obeyed. Mr. Nugent did what was possible to mitigate the severity of the drastic measures—again adopted by order of superior authority—in the vain hope of stamping out the plague. They resulted in the multiplication of plague cases and wholesale concealment and to serious riots and attempts to burn a plague hospital in the centre of the town, Mr. Nugent had the satisfaction of seeing his milder counsels prevail. The appalling famine of the present year, following so close on that of 1897, threw an additional burden on the Revenue Member, and his usually robust health very nearly gave way under the strain. His death comes as a shock to his legion of friends, European and Native. In the debates in Council Mr. Nugent's strong common-sense and dry humour gave spirit and life to discussions usually formal, not to say dull. Resolutions of Government, drawn up by his practised hand, had a point and an emphasis peculiarly his own. Under a humorous brusquerie of manner, he concealed a warm and affectionate nature.

FOR many weeks heart-rending stories of suffering endured by the people in the Gujerat famine districts have been coming to hand, and it was well known that those privations were as nothing to the miseries which the future seemed to contain. The announcement of the visit of the Viceroy to the Northern part of Bombay Presidency emphasised this, and people began to realise that if the condition of affairs was sufficiently important to cause the Viceroy to undertake an unpleasant journey from Simla to the burning plains of Gujerat the situation must, indeed, be grave. During the past week good rain has fallen, and intermittent showers are prevalent in all parts. If rain had held off much longer, there is no doubt that in certain large tracts a water-famine would have followed. Happily there is no need to speculate on the results of such a catastrophe, but the horrors of scanty provisions would have been exceeded if water had given out. At present, land is being brought into cultivation, and although sowings will be rather late, with good rain in September there should be an excellent harvest. The farmers are offered every inducement to till their soil in the way of provision of plough cattle to replace some of those which have perished, seed, and loans for personal sustenance and labour. Those who cannot procure plough cattle are promised remission of a year's rent if they raise crops by hand labour. Even a Government purse has a limit, but in some way there is assistance for all. What preparations were being made to meet the even greater calamity of the failure of a second harvest is not known, but Lord Curzon's personal interest in the welfare of the people committed to his care is indicative of sympathetic measures being propounded. During his tour his Excellency has not flinched from facing rain or bog, and the minuteness of his enquiries has inspired a wholesome dread in the hearts of the subordinate officers—for these are the officials to whom his Lordship mainly puts his questions. The revenues of the Bombay Presidency will sustain grave loss by the famine, the total demand for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals being Rs. 61,23,000. The financial year ended on July 31, with the result that the total collections for these four areas average only just over 29 per cent. On Saturday Lord Curzon, Lord Northcote, and the chief officials conferred on this question of arrears of rent. The Government has dealt with the genuinely poor cultivator in a merciful spirit, but in cases where men are able to pay their debts but who have resorted to dishonest means to evade payment, the latter has been justly compelled by the operation of the law. Great feeling has been aroused by this action of Government in certain quarters, and there are combinations in some places whose object is to shirk payments. The result of Saturday's conference is not known, but doubtless Government will continue to make wealthy landowners pay their assessments, in doing which they will receive the approbation of every reasonable man.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S approaching retirement from Parliamentary life has given the Banffshire Liberals something to think about and do, and they are evidently taking themselves and their duties very seriously, which is a highly commendable course to pursue, when not too grotesquely exaggerated. It was understood that they had before them two candidates, in Professor Murison and Mr. John Wilson. But now comes the interesting information that there are other two Richmonds in the field, in the persons of Sir Horace Walpole and Mr. Black, Edinburgh, and that at a meeting of the Banffshire Liberal Association the four gentlemen named were asked to address the Association with the view to the selection of a Liberal candidate for the constituency. A good deal is said about the dearth of Liberal candidates, but the remark apparently does not apply to happy Banffshire, any more than it does to West Fife, where Mr. Augustine Birrel's withdrawal to fight a division of Manchester has produced four possible candidates and a likely fifth. Mr. John Wilson, whose name is before Banffshire, has long been the chief proprietor of the "Edinburgh Evening News," which floated a few days ago as a limited liability company. The paper has had a remarkably prosperous career, thanks largely to the able editorship of Mr. Hector Macpherson, who lately produced a clever volume on Herbert Spencer, and has written valuable monographs on Thomas Carlyle and Adam Smith. Mr. Wilson's position as a politician is peculiar, because while his paper has been an uncompromising critic and opponent of the South African War, he is believed to be personally in favour of the war. Professor Murison should appeal specially to Scotsmen as he has given to his countrymen biographies of "William Wallace" and "Robert Bruce," which he contributed to the "Famous Scots" series, although the view which he takes of the earlier career of Bruce is hardly the popular one. Professor Murison, it may be mentioned in this connection, was to take part in the ceremony of unveiling a new statue to William Wallace, the Scottish hero, at Robrogston, near Glasgow, on the 4th of August.

THE vacancy on the Governor's Council created by the untimely death of the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent should and probably will be filled by Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner of Sind, next on the roster of the Civil Service. Mr. James has twice officiated as Member of the Bombay Executive Council and once on the Viceroy's Council. Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, Commissioner of the Northern Division, come next in the order of seniority.

THE business before next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council will probably comprise the presentation of the reports of Select Committees on the Punjab Land Alienation Bill and the Census Bill. This should enable the former to be republished and circulated in time to be finally considered in Council in October, while the latter being a non-contentious matter will probably be passed sooner.

WE understand that there is a probability of the despatch of another brigade of Indian troops to China. If this goes it will raise the Indian Contingent there to two divisions.

WE understand that the Viceroy will leave Simla in the latter part of October on tour, probably proceeding to Southern India.

OUR London letter will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

MAJOR IWYNAM, 2nd East Lancashires, proceeds to South Africa from India.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 60. There were six fresh plague cases and five deaths recorded.

CAPTAIN BLAIR, 36th Sikhs, on famine duty in Bombay, died of cholera on July 29th at Mayani in the Satara District.

FIVE native doctors, provided by Damodhar Gordhundas, Bombay, have proceeded to Durban to attend on the native followers.

THE 27th Field Battery Royal Artillery will move from Neemuch to Mhow next winter to carry out the trial of the new 20-pr. equipment.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 54: there were four plague cases reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Almora reports that snow fell in Malla Johar on two occasions during the month of June, but the amount was less than last year.

THERE were 252 deaths from plague last week against 198 in the previous seven days. The Central Provinces increase from 20 to 57, and the Bombay Presidency from 10 to 21.

MR. E. W. ARUNDELL, B. A., Executive Engineeer, 1st Grade, on return from leave, is posted to the Assam-Bengal Railway as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Assam.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who has obtained three months' privilege leave, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Europe, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Bengal.

CAPTAIN M. JONES, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, officiates as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, on the establishment of the Madras Command, vice Major Coleman, officiating as Assistant-Adjutant General.

THE Government of India have expressed, through the Secretary of State, their warm acknowledgments of the action of the Atlantic Transport Company and American ladies in sending the hospital ship "Maine" to China for the use of Indian troops.

ON Saturday fifty-five minute guns were fired from the Saluting Battery, on account of the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The flags will remain half mast until the funeral of the King of Italy.

THE Government of India have expressed through the Secretary of State their warm acknowledgment of the action of the Atlantic Transport Company and American ladies in sending the hospital ship Maine to China for the use of Indian troops.

ONE hundred of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, will arrive at Ceylon with the first batch of the Boer prisoners on the 4th August. The remainder of the battalion, 500 strong, with the second batch of prisoners who sailed from Durban on the 29th July.

NINETY instead sixty day' privilege leave is granted to the military officers and subordinates of the Indian Ordnance Gold Park recently returned from South Africa, in addition that all grantees of this leave avail themselves of it before the 31st December, 1901.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to secure a Director-General of Indian Agriculture, an appointment which was sanctioned 11 years ago. The Secretary of State has been asked on the subject by the Government of India; it is hoped an agricultural expert will, at last, be secured.

THE coinage of rupees is still proceeding, and it is expected the mints will be kept employed until well into September. As regards the coinage of gold, Mr. Barton, the Australian expert, has presented his report on the capability of Bombay Mint to the home authorities, who are considering it. Some months will probably elapse before the coinage of the Indian sovereign begins.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the "Straits Times" that Dr. Kerr, the P. C. M. of Singapore, has hit on a device by which the ordinary beri-beri patients may be saved from becoming cripples. This device merely consists in regular exercise; a walk of about twenty minutes duration morning and evening, followed by an attempt, without assistance, to jump into the air three times.

THE production of turpentine in India is likely before long, to become an important industry. The Punjab Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a factory for the distillation of the crude resin, the experiments conducted in the Dehra-Doon Laboratory and Kangra having convinced the Forest Department that production on a very considerable scale is possible. In the Kangra Valley forests alone, season, some twelve hundred maunds of resin were collected.

THE Madras Government has published the report and statistical returns showing the working of the Native Passengers' Ships Act at ports in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1899-1900. The total number of passengers who left the coast on "long" voyages was 213,146, and the total number on short voyages 198,302, against 191,844 and 184,298, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase under both descriptions of voyages. This increase is due, apparently, to modern, which in 1898-99 led to a fall in the traffic wards.

THE work at the Madras Government Maternity Hospital having increased considerably, application was made to Government for the service of an Assistant Superintendent. The question only recently has been decided, and we learn that a Lady Doctor has been appointed as Assistant Superintendent. The lady selected to fill the post is Miss Ada Adams, an M. B. of Edinburgh University, a sister, we believe, of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, I.M.S., who died recently in Rajputana. Miss Adams, who has the reputation of being an able Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheuse, will probably also be the lecturer in Midwifery and Gynecology to the lady students at the Madras Medical College.

SEVERAL correspondents have written to us bitterly complaining of the dacoities which are being committed with impunity in Tinevelly District, and it is high time that Government adopted strong measures to put a stop these disgraceful proceedings. A correspondent now writes to the Madras papers states that in the latest dacoity some things belonging to the Inspector-General of Police were stolen, and hopes that "something will come out of this." Sir, we have not heard of any of the dacoits having been arrested, and this will tend to make them more daring and lead to further crime. If the Police are unable to preserve order, as would seem to be the case, other measures should be taken to do so.

THE famine returns for the last week show a marked increase in the British provinces. The number of persons on relief works has risen by 830 in Bombay and Sind, by nearly 78,500 in the rural Provinces, 24,300 in Berar, 2,800 in the Punjab, while the only decrease of any moment is 4,400 in Ajmere-Merwara. The most striking feature in the returns is again to be found in the figures from the Central Provinces, where, although the number on relief works have fallen by 57,000, those receiving gratuitous relief have risen by 136,000. Good rain seems to have no effect in the Central Provinces. The returns for native States are incomplete, but there has been a decrease of 38,200 in Rajputana, 3,500 in Hyderabad, and 5,700 in the Central Provinces Feudatory States.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says:—We are in a position to state that the India Office authorities have informally confessed that they were misled as to the facts of the case in the matter of the appointment of the Chief Judge of the Low Burma Chief Court, that they were misled as to the necessity of appointing a civilian Chief Judge and were kept in the dark as to the unanswerable claims of Sir William Agnew. It will be satisfactory to the non-official community of Rangoon to find this official justification of their action, and it will be more satisfactory to know, as is the case, that it is highly improbable that the post will hereafter be a perquisite of the Burma Commission. Apparently the chosen judge holds in India as in France, therefore a gross private wrong done by this outrageous piece of folly will not be remedied, but the public injury so far as the India Office can accomplish it will be lighted in the near future.

THE Pasteur Institute will be opened at Kasauli, for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals, on the 9th of August. The treatment will be precisely the same as that given at the parent Institute in Paris, and the results should be even better for Indian patients, since the long delay or a three week's journey will be avoided. The Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, Major Temple, R.A. M.C, who was Assistant Professor of Hygiene at Netley for several years, is a thorough Specialist in Bacteriology and has studied the antirabic treatment in Paris. It is hoped that arrangements will be made by Provincial Sub-Committees to send local cases to Kasauli and to pay the expenses of those who are too poor to defray them themselves. The treatment itself will be entirely gratuitous, but as it does not involve detention in Hospital, pacients will have to make their own arrangements for board and lodging. Excellent accommodation for all classes can be found in Kassauli.

THE cholera returns for the Central Provinces for the first fortnight of July show a marked decrease as compared with the last fortnight of June. The number of cases was just over 11,000, as compared with a total of just over 15,000 for the preceding fortnight. And the deaths numbered 6,575, as against 10,031. In almost all the districts where the cholera had not been severe, there was a slight increase. The only district in which, with a large number of cases, there was increase, was Chhindwara, where the deaths rose from 1,271 to 1,327. In the Chhattisgarh Division, and in the Chanda District of the Nagpur Division, where the epidemic had been most severe, the decrease was most marked. In Chanda the decrease was nearly 1,000, and in Chhattisgarh it was just over 2,800. These figures alone more than fully account for the total decrease of 3,456. The improvement is ascribed to the rainfall and the improved water-supply. The efforts to keep the disease out of the Relief Camps have been again reported as successful, several districts with a considerable death rate showing a clean bill for the camps.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

CHECK TO JAPANESE SCOUTS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Nothing definite is known concerning the advance of the Allies on Peking.

The Peiho is filled with requisitioned junks laden with supplies.

Eight hundred Japanese who were scouting towards Peitang lost 28 men.

The enemy they found occupied loopholed entrenchments.

The Chinese were still bombarding Blagovestchensk on the 1st instant.

The friends of those besieged at Peking who are now in Tientsin strongly criticise the dilatoriness of the Allies, and say that the officers are too prone to theorise instead of acting.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The 1st British Brigade at Tientsin consists of 1st Bengal Lancers, 7th Bengal Infantry, 1st Sikhs, half a wing of 25th Punjab Infantry, a detachment of the Welsh Fusiliers, the Hongkong Regiment, the Artillery, and the Naval Brigade.

JAPANESE RECONNAISSANCE.

A Japanese reconnaissance of 8,000 men found the enemy entrenched at Peitsang on both banks of the river.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT AT PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

La-Ping-Heng who is violently anti-foreign in his ideas has arrived at Peking and already procured the public execution by decapitation of two members of the Tsungli-Yamen who were pro-foreign.

Prince Ching's conciliatory influence is waning.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN MANCHURIA.

The Russians on the 28th ultimo stormed the important fortress of Sansin on the River Sungari, capturing twenty-two guns.

They also captured Saikhalin opposite to Blagovestchensk with quantities of munitions.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION.

EFFICIENCY OF THE JAPANESE.

LONDON, Aug 4.

Reuter, wiring from Tientsin on the 25th July, says that the best feeling exists among the officers and the soldiers of the Allied Forces, and all fraternize, but there is a lack of organization among the Commanders which handicaps progress.

The readiness and efficiency of the Japanese is the admiration of everybody.

Tientsin is in a fearfully insanitary condition.

CHINESE FLOODING THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter wiring from Tientsin, on the 1st inst, says it is reported the Chinese have now flooded the country towards Peking.

Thirty thousand Boxers are concentrated eight miles north of Tientsin and a battle is regarded as imminent.

TROOPS TO LAND AT SHANGHAI.

Liu Koun Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, who is most friendly towards foreigners, has agreed to Admiral Seymour's landing 3,000 British at Shanghai.

An agreement has also been reached for the maintenance of order in the Yangtse Valley.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF LI-HUNG-CHANG.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A despatch from Reuter, Shanghai, dated to-day, states that it is reported that Li-Hung-Chang has committed suicide.

A foreign official has sent a messenger to his residence to enquire but an answer was refused.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

It is officially stated that the Russians have defeated the Chinese regulars at Tehita, killing the commander and 200 men and capturing a gun and a quantity of rifles and ammunition.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING.

The Belgian Consul at Tientsin reports that the latest Peking advices state that the Chinese are fortifying their positions round the Legations.

GENERAL GASELEE'S FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The troops of General Gaselee's force, which have proceeded to Taku, are:—12th Field Battery, 4th Bengal Sappers, 1st Bengal Lancers, left wing of the Madras Infantry, and six Companies from each of the following Corps, viz., 24th Punjabis, 7th Rajputs, 1st Sikhs Chinese Regiment, also detachment of 2nd Welsh Fusiliers, the Hongkong Regiment and the Hongkong Companies, R. A.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

THE MAHARAJA OF SCINDIA'S HOSPITAL-SHIP.

His Highness Maharaja Scindia, who inspected the Sobraon and Carthage in company of Captain S. Goodridge, R. N., Director of Royal Indian Marine, on Friday evening, for the purpose of making a choice between the two, for the hospital-ship which he has offered to the Crown for service in China, has not yet notified his preference. There is a good deal to be said in recommendation of both vessels, and it is, therefore, nothing surprising if time is required to make a selection. The Carthage is complete almost in every detail as a hospital-ship, whereas if the Sobraon be preferred it might take quite a month to fit her out as a hospital-ship.

The transport City of Cambridge has been moved to N shed from K shed, where she is receiving provisions and stores. She sails on the 7th instant with No. 2 Cooly Corps, Captain G. S. Browne, 29th Bombay Infantry, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, is appointed D. A. A. G., Mhow District, *vice* Captain F. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, vacated. Captain Broome will remain in Bombay for the present to perform the duties of extra D. A. A. G., Bombay District, until the embarkation of troops to China is completed, vice Captain F. L. Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, relieved. Captain C. G. Spencer, R. A. M. C., has been placed in medical charge of R. I. M. S. Clive, during her voyage to China.

The Staff for the 3rd Brigade ordered from India to China is:—Brigadier-General J. T. Cummins, Madras District, to command; Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, D. A.A.G.; Captain H. Hudson 19th Bengal Lancers, D. A. A. G; Captain H. W. Cruddas, 38th Dogras, Signalling Officer. The following relief movements are ordered in connection with the above brigade. The 16th Bengal Infantry, from Fyzabad, relieves the 6th Bengal Infantry at Doranda and Buxa; the 8th Bombay Infantry from Ahmednagar and Indore, relieves the 20th Punjab Infantry at Delhi; two companies, 25th Bombay Infantry, move from Nasirabad to Indore.

It has been decided to send another Brigade of Native Infantry to China as quickly as possible. The regiments selected are the 4th Punjab Infantry (Kohat); the 20th Punjab Infantry (Delhi); 6th Bengal Infantry (Doranda and Buxa); and one regiment from the Hyderabad Contingent. The three first named will be despatched from Calcutta and the last from Madras. The Brigade will probably have sailed by the 20th instant. The Staff will shortly be announced. Brigadier-General Cumming, Madras District, is mentioned as likely to command. The above regiments will be equipped with 303 rifles before sailing, and when this has been done there will be only two or three Native Infantry regiments left with the new weapon, but the first consignment of 10,000 Lee-Enfields from home should have arrived before the end of the current month.

THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Court mourning for the Duke of Edinburgh is ordered until the 13th September.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The Officers of her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services are directed to put themselves into mourning for three weeks from the 2nd inst. for H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Governor-General in Council in a "Gazette" Extraordinary issued to-day requests that a similar mark of respect be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India. The funeral takes place to-day and the saluting battery here have been firing minute guns.

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 3.

His Highness Maharaja Bhavsinhji having heard with extreme sorrow the news of the unfortunate death of the Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the second son of our beloved Queen-Empress orders were issued immediately for the closing of public offices and institutions for to-day and to-morrow. The flag from the flagstaff of the Maharaja's palace was hoisted half-mast high and 56 minute guns were fired. The local high school bearing his honoured name and all other educational institutions have also been closed.

POONA, Aug. 5.

The garden party, which was fixed to take place at Government House Ganeshkhind, was put off owing to the death of the Duke of Edinburgh.

NEXT YEAR'S CENSUS.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The ensuing Census is to be made as simple as possible. A resolution is gazetted to-day prescribing a uniform system of tables for the purpose and draws attention to the undesirability of unduly multiplying statistics. It adds that the Government of India see no reason why the provincial reports should not be completed by April 1902.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta of Bombay is gazetted an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fuller reverts to the Central Provinces on relief by Mr. Cotton in Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, officiates as Inspecting Officer of the Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Captain Peyton.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Datta and Walker receive a step in the Geological Survey Department, vice Mr. Middlemass on furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. Sir F. E. Leslie, from Cawnpore, officiates 2nd Class District Commander, Bengal, vice Colonel Meiklejohn on leave, relieving Colonel Dyce, Acting D. A. A. G.

Major Jeffreys, R. E., is gazetted Field Engineer China Force.

Mr. C. Benford, Military Works Department, retires with effect from the 1st instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants J. G. P. Murray, S. Anderson, F. G. Hutchins, J. Marjoribanks, A. Fenton, J. A. Dredge and R. W. Knox are gazetted Captains.

Mr. E. V. Whish is gazetted Sub-Lieutenant.

2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers Mr. J. Maxwell becomes Second-Lieutenant.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

In view of South African experiences, an addition has been made to the musketry regulations providing for the erection of shelter trenches on full ranges for practice in taking cover.

Lieutenant Nicolay, 17th Bombay Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Gurkhas.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Captain Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, officiates as D. A. A. G. Bombay District.

THE RAO OF CUTCH AT POONA.

POONA, Aug. 5.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch arrived at Poona yesterday evening from Bombay by a passenger train. A large gathering of the co-religionists of his Highness were present on the platform. His Highness was met, on his arrival, by General Burnett and Major Bell, and on alighting Major Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, introduced those present. The Government House carriage drew up and his Highness departed under the escort of the 1st Bombay Lancers on the Bund Road.

It has rained very heavily all day.

Few cases of plague are now daily occurring in the city.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TRAIN DERAILED BY BOERS.

OLIVIER STILL AT LARGE.

BOERS USING SOFT-NOSED BULLETS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Boers have derailed and burned near Honing Spruit a train which was conveying the American Consul Mr. Stowe going to Pretoria and flying the Stars and Stripes. They took no prisoners.

Lord Roberts reports that Commandant Olivier has repudiated that he surrendered, and is now between Harrismith and Newmarket Road.

General Rundle is following him.

The prisoners who were captured by General Hamilton report that only soft-nosed bullets are being supplied to the Boers.

Representations are being made to General Botha, as the wounds inflicted are very serious.

SEIZURE OF EXPLOSIVES AT DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A large quantity of explosives destined for the Boers has been discovered at Delagoa Bay owing to a fire in the cargo of the ship in which they were brought. They were entered as disinfectants on the ship's manifesto.

CONTRABAND AT DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In consequence of the transmission of contraband, all customs and railway employes at Delagoa Bay have been dismissed and replaced by military officers.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE SURRENDER AT FOURIESBURG.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Four thousand Boers and nine guns have now surrendered at Fouriesburg.

A train has been derailed by the Boers to the south of Kroonstad and several men killed.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The following casualities have been reported:—

Slapkraans, 28th July, 2nd Scots Guards, severely wounded, Lieutenant Alston; Imperial Yeomanry, slightly wounded, Lieutenant Hon'ble R. H. Robertson; missing from 25th July, Colonel Holijar.

Stepanus-Drai, 29th July, 1st K. O. S. Bs. killed, Captain S. O. Robertson, 2nd Sherwood Foresters, slightly wounded, Captain, Marshall.

Retiefs Nek, 23rd July, 1st Royal Sussex, severely wounded, Captain Mackenzie, 2nd-Lieutenant Anderson, slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieutenants Montgomery and Leachman.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Maritsburg, 1st August, died of pneumonia, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Private J. Newby.

ARRIVAL OF THE BHISTEES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport Formosa, Captain A. G. Curbitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, via Durban, with Captain Macquid, Captain Sanders 2nd-Lieutenant Hilton, 3 non-commissioned officers, 1 private of the Norfolk Regiment, 901 bhistees, 20 followers and 2 chargers. The Formosa will enter the Prince's Dock, to-day, and the bhistees will be landed at the jetty shed. They will be despatched in two special trains to Deolali, this evening, where they will be disbanded and sent to their homes. During the voyage the Formosa experienced fine weather up to 200 miles off Bombay, thence heavy rain and squally weather. The Formosa sails for China with the 14th Sikhs probably on the 9th instant.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.

LONDON, Aug 5.

The funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was a solemn and impressive ceremony.

The wreath sent by her Majesty the Queen was simple and inscribed "From a sorrowing mother."

PROCLAMATION BY VICTOR EMMANUEL.

King Victor Emmanuel has issued a vigorous Proclamation, in which he promises to protect the institutions of the country with a strong hand.

The funeral of the late King Humbert will take place at the Pantheon on the 9th inst.

ALTERATION IN ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Lord Lansdowne has announced that our Artillery will in future be supplied with guns of position besides the ordinary guns.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said that the reserve of the Native Indian Army being below its establishment, a temporary addition of 4,000 men had been authorised.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Earl of Onslow, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said he hoped it would be possible that no reduction in interest should be made in the case of the present members of the Uncovenanted Service.

PLAGUE AT GREENWICH.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Two lascars on the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer Rome have died of plague at Greenwich, two more are in hospital, and the others are quarantined.

THE SHAH.

The Shah has abandoned his visit to England owing to the death of the Duke of Coburg.

The Shah's assailant is a Frenchman, named Salson, who is a notorious anarchist.

THE HON. MR. JOHN NUGENT, C.S.I.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent has been attacked by cholera, and has been ill since this morning. The case is reported to be a bad one.

Aug. 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent died last night at twelve o'clock.

LATER.

Mr. Nugent was apparently quite well on Friday last and gave a dinner-party to a number of Poona officials and officers. The following morning he was not feeling well, but went for a short walk calling at the Gymkhana. After returning home he worked for some time. About eleven in the day not feeling better he wrote a note to Civil Surgeon Dr. Greany, asking him to call. An hour later he sent a more urgent letter and proceeded immediately to Surgeon-General Bainbridge. Doctor Bull, Staff-Surgeon, and Doctor Hooton, Assistant Civil Surgeon, were summoned and remained with him. About 5-30 in the evening more serious symptoms manifested themselves and before eight o'clock he was in an unconscious state and remained so until he expired at 12-20, this morning.

He joined the Civil Service in September 1864 and his term of office would have expired next year. He was 56 years of age.

Sir Andrew Wingate and Mr. Muir-Mackenzie on hearing Mr. Nugent's serious condition, called and stayed with him. The patient was discussing matters pertaining to his office work till about three in the afternoon. Lord Northcote, who is with the Viceroy at Ahmedabad, was apprised by wire of Mr. Nugent's condition. The symptoms, at first, declared to strongly resemble cholera, later on increased seriously. Regular messages was sent to the Governor until the end arrived.

Prior to this Sir Charles Ollivant, General Burnett and many others called to inquire. Mrs. Nugent left India in the middle of May. She is now in South Africa, whither messages containing the sad intelligence have been sent. Mr. Nugent's only daughter, Mrs. Cohen, is also in South Africa, with her husband and mother.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Nugent, which took place in the evening, was a very imposing one. An order was issued by the military authorities for turning out troops to line the route. All the troops in the garrison of Poona and Kirkee turned out to give a last respect to the deceased gentleman. About 4 p.m. the troops commenced to arrive near the polo ground and took their position in the following order:—The 1st Bombay Lancers extended in two lines from the bungalow to near the polo ground, the 28th Bombay Pioneers then carried on the line beyond the bridge, where the 17th Bombay Infantry joined them carrying on the line with the 16th Bombay Infantry, the Shropshire Light Infantry and Royal Scots till near St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Commanding Officers of all regiments were present. Colonel Colette, of the Shropshires, was in command of the troops. The evening was a very wet one. A little after 4-15 the coffin made of polished teak with brass mountings, was brought out of the house by six sergeants of the Shropshires and placed on a gun carriage supplied by the 29th Field Battery. Many gentlemen who were present formed up a procession and slowly moved out. The 1st Field Battery, stationed near the quarter guard of the 16th Bombay Infantry, started the firing salute of 15 minute guns between long lines of men standing silent with arms reverse. The cortege slowly wound its way to the cemetry, each regimental band playing "Chopin's" funeral march as at filed between its ranks. The scene was a solemn and impressive one. As the procession proceeded its way the guns ceased firing. A large number of persons awaited the remains outside the cemetery. The gun carriage drove slowly inside the gate. The coffin was carried to the grave by six sergeants of the Royal Scots. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, who awaited the remains headed the procession, all present following. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sellar, Chaplain of St. Mary's, read the prayer. Heavy shower of rain fell just at this time but did not last long. When the body had been lowered into the grave the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery fired a second salute of fifteen guns. The large company then withdrew. The chief mourners were Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'bles Messrs. Tate, Muir-Mackenzie, Basil Lang, Morrison, and all Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government. Owing to indisposition Sir Charles Ollivant was not present. Amongs those present were—Sir Robert Low and his Staff, Major-General Burnett and his Staff, including Generals Barlow and Blaksley, Colonels Proudfoot and Hillard, Majors Bowes, Giddes, and Stanton, Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Messrs. Tate, Aston, Spence, Muir-Mackenzie, Morison, Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, the Hon'ble Basil Lang, Messrs. Pottinger, Snow, and Lord. His Excellency the Governor was represented by the Hon'ble Captain Greville, Military Secretary, Captains Wood and Ferguson, Aide-de-Camps, Captain Pollard, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Duxbury, Kennedy, Jenkins, Enthoven, Sale, Nelson, Fraser, Surgeon-Colonels Greary, Bull, Eaton, Tod, Elton, and Piper, Surgeon-General Bainbridge, Messrs. Cecil Gray, McNeill, Watson, Captain and Mrs. Jordon, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Sassoon, Rev. Natharwill, Colonel and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. MacArthar, Messrs. Silas Sassoon, Selby, Mayne, Dastur, Betenson, Osmaston, Scott, Cole, Gibbs, Colonels Stuart Fordyce, Tinley, Light, Collette, Bell, Major Legh, Captains, Bond and Brogan, and many other principal native gentlemen of the city. Amongst many beautiful floral offerings, some having no names on them, were wreaths and crosses from Lord and Lady Northcote, Major General and Mrs. Burnett, his Excellency the Governor's Staff, Mr. and Miss Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. John Tate, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Henry Aston, Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis Lord, Colonel and Mrs. Bell, Mr, and Mrs. Henry Bagnall, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Captain and Mrs. Phillip Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. DeCourcey Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Tierney Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Henderson, H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Penton, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy, Miss Moxon, Miss Alice Corthorne, the Officers of the Royal Scots, the Officers of the Shropshire Light Infantry, the Officers of the 16th Bombay Infantry, Mrs. Cowasjee Dubash, &c.

In the absence of Mr. James, on leave, at present Sir Andrew Wingate acts for the late Mr. Nugent.

The death of the Hon. Mr. John Nugent, C. S. I., senior Member of Council, is a serious loss not only to the Government, but to the entire Western Presidency. Bombay could ill afford at present to be deprived of the great financial acumen, the ripe experience, and the kindly good nature that had controlled her limited resources through her troubles during the last five years. The suddenness of the blow will be deeply lamented in every part of the Presidency, and very general and sincere sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Nugent in her unexpected bereavement. Mr. Nugent, had an attack of cholera on Saturday morning; the skill of three medical gentlemen failed to bring the disease under control; and Mr. Nugent died at midnight on Saturday. The loss is the more to be regretted, because the deceased had nearly completed his term of service as Member of Council, and would in little more than a year have retired to enjoy the rest to which thirty-six years' labour in this country entitled him.

Mr. Nugent entered the Service in September, 1864, and arriving in the country two months later, was for about a year engaged in studying Hindustani at Bombay and Marathi at Satara. Having served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Satara, he was in February, 1866, appointed to act as Assistant Educational Inspector in the Central Division. He subsequently served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Surat, Thana, Poona, and Kaira; and was in April 1871 brought to Bombay to serve as Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments and as Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. Having entered the Secretariat he worked his way up in the various departments; and for nearly a quarter of a century, his labours in the Secretariat were distinguished by a thoroughness and conscientiousness which met with general recognition. While holding the appointment of Under-Secretary in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, he conducted the duties of Secretary to the Legislative Council for several years. From February to May, 1881, Mr. Nugent held the appointment of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, having previously officiated as Collector of Salt Revenue, Collector and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, and Judicial Departments as well as in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. He served for some time in 1881 as Collector and Magistrate at Satara, and in the same year returned to Bombay to officiate as Secretary to Government; in which post he was confirmed in December, 1882. From November, 1881, to November, 1885, Mr. Nugent ably discharged the duties of officiating Chief Secretary to Government, and then proceeded to Europe on furlough for two years from May, 1886. While on furlough, he was in August, 1887, confirmed in the appointment of Chief Secretary to Government in charge of the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. On his return to this country in February, 1888, Mr. Nugent assumed charge of and ably and zealously discharged the duties of Chief Secretary till January, 1891, when he was appointed an additional Member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council. Returning to this Presidency in April, 1891, he resumed charge of the office of Chief Secretary, but was in the following month appointed Commissioner of the Southern Division, and in December, 1891, was nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council. He held the post of Commissioner, Southern Division, with the exception of a furlough to Europe from March to December, 1892, till April, 1896, officiating meanwhile as Chief Secretary, and as Member of Council from April to November, 1895. On the 12th July, 1896, he was confirmed in the appointment of Member of Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor. Mr. Nugent was a prominent personality in the administration of the Presidency for years, and in the short period of his service in the Supreme Legislative Council he did work which increased his claims upon the public confidence. Until recently it was the fashion to speak of Mr. Nugent as emphatically the man of the Secretariat, and certainly there was no office of the Government of Bombay who believed more thoroughly in the atmosphere of the Secretariat, preserved its traditions, and bore its burdens. The public and the Service to which he belonged were fully cognizant of the ability, the conscientiousness, and the devotion with which he applied himself to all the work to which he put his hand to. His work as Member of the Supreme Legislative Council more than fulfilled the expectations that were entertained regarding him. In the discussion on Sir Andrew Scoble's "Age of Consent" Bill, Mr. Nugent gave expression, in plain, robust, and impressive eloquence to the conviction of the enlightened section of Hindu society, putting himself at once "on the side of the angels" and of the Government, and doing a service to humanity and good sense which will not soon be forgotten. Here, as in his attitude on the Factory Act, his support of the Government was discriminating and independent. The sympathy for the operative classes which Mr. Nugent showed on this occasion was, indeed, in harmony with much else in his administrative record.

Mr. Nugent's experience and knowledge in various departments of the public service were extensive, and necessarily made him the chief adviser of several successive Governments on many of the most important questions of the day. Conscientious and straightforward in the discharge of his various duties, and candid and fearless in the expression of his convictions, he did excellent service both to the Government and the public. He had always shown himself a warm advocate of the scheme of local self-government, and consistently urged the desirability of carrying out that scheme to its fullest practicable extent. Mr. Nugent had always been looked upon as an uncompromising opponent of jobbery in any form, and as an unflinching advocate of economy in all departments of the State—qualities which in former times evoked hostile criticism in certain quarters, but which, when correctly understood, entitled them the more to thankful recognition. He consistently advocated the employment of highly educated native labour in Government departments and of University graduates in the higher branches of the Land Revenue service. The large number of University men employed in the Secretariat owed their appointments to his systematic appreciation of higher education. Himself a University man, he always sympathised with their legitimate aspirations, appreciated their work, and gave them a helping hand whenever it was in his power to do so. While his ready accessibility to all persons with a real grievance enabled them to obtain redress, so far as it could fairly be given, it was well understood that he was never to be led by personal influence to to do what a strict sense of justice would have precluded him from doing. Mr. Nugent cordially supported every effort to draw upon local manufactures for the supply of Government stores. The brunt of the work in the Crawford Case is said to have fallen upon Mr. Nugent; and his complete mastery of details, and powers of unceasing work were never more conspicuous than they were on that occasion.

In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Nugent was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January, 1897. Two years ago, that is on the 30th July, 1898, Mr. Nugent went on sick leave to England for six months, during which time Mr. H. E. M. James acted as Member of Council. Returning to Bombay in January, 1899, the deceased gentleman had been working hard in the discharge of his duties as senior Member of Council. Almost the last social function given by Mr. and Mrs. Nugent in Bombay was the entertainment at their residence, in honour of Lord Sandhurst last February.

Out of respect to the deceased all Secretariat offices will be closed to-day.

THE VICEROY IN GUZERAT.

THE CHANDOLA IRRIGATION CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

This morning their Excellencies Lord Curzon and Lord Northcote visited the Chandola Irrigation Tank Extension. They were accompanied by Mr. White, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, who explained the details of the scheme which includes an extension of sixty acres, thirty of the latter finished in March and an additional thirty opened in June as monsoon work. When the work is completed, the storage capacity will be increased to 88 million cubic feet, and the irrigating area increased from three to six thousand acres at a cost of one and-a-half lakh, including the removal of silt from the existing tank. The new work will bring an additonal revenue annually of Rs. 45,000, consequently, the work is remunerative. The workers are divided into four classes according to their physical condition and paid in proportion, the rate of wages being ruled according to the price of grain. The people live in five camps which the Viceroy inspected, as also the works, into the minute details of which he made enquiries.

Shahalum, the tomb of former Mahomedan Viceroys, adjoins the work and this the Party looked through.

Previous to their arrival at Chandola, their Excellencies visited Jamalpur, the Gaekwar's palace, which is being used temporarily as a hospital for Chandola camp sick. The inmates number 230, chiefly dysentery and fever cases.

This afternoon their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lord Northcote and local officials conferred on the question of revenue collection remissions. The financial year ends on July 31, and the result of the collection in the Ahmedabad District has been 20 per cent. of the demand, Rs. 15,32,000; Kaira 41 per cent. of the demand, Rs. 21,11,000; Panch Mahals 38 per cent. of the demand, Rs. 3,17,000; Broach 19 per cent. of the demand, Rs. 21,57,000. It is expected that a very large proportion of the land will be cultivated, notwithstanding the loss of plough cattle. The Northern Division has allocated 38 lakhs in takavi, 20 lakhs of the Mansion House Fund in providing fresh cattle and other Government assistance has been rendered. People will not recover their normal position, however, under five years.

H. E.'S DEPARTURE.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

Last night Lord Northcote gave an official dinner at Shahibagh, after which there was a reception, when the Civil and Military officials were present, together with the leading citizens.

To-day nothing has transpired, and his Excellency Lord Curzon departed at night for Simla, and about the same time his Excellency Lord Northcote left by special train for Bombay.

THE FAMINE IN GUJERAT DISTRICT.

BARODA TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Aug. 3.

Nortract of country has suffered more severely than the Dominions of the Gaekwar of Baroda. His subjects have suffered from hunger and disease, and the loss of agricultural cattle has been as severe as in other parts of Gujerat. This has been particularly noticeable in regard to the northern divisions of Kadi, Amreli, and Dwarka, where a few days ago, the situation was most acute, and a water-famine was apprehended. His Highness, who is in England, cabled for information, which was supplied by his Famine Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Dalal, and who subsequently received an injunction to initiate a new policy whereby the inhabitants of these regions might be kept alive. While Mr. Dalal and his able staff of officials were considering their plans rain descended in sufficient abundance to dispel—at any rate, for the immediate future—all anxiety.

THE RAINFALL.

In the Baroda division cultivators are now everywhere preparing their land for autumn crops. The rainfall is still in defect, but reports from the talukas show that all round there has been a fall of between seven and eight inches. The division of Nowsari is the happiest in the Baroda territory. It is situated between Surat and Bulsar, and already it has received about 30 inches, which is the normal rainfall. There is no anxiety concerning this division, where the prospects are now of the brightest description. In the Dwarka division, situated on the north-west coast, no rain has fallen for four years, and the population have suffered intense privations during the famine. The water-supplies were on the verge of exhaustion, and the future seemed to contain nothing but gloom. However, about a week ago, rain came; indeed, six inches fell in one day, and in consequence the country was flooded. There is now every prospect of the cultivators in this district being able to raise a better crop than has been harvested for several years. The Amreli Division is, however, yet causing the State officers some anxiety. Rain has fallen generally, but in some talukas the amount received is only small. The all-round average would measure from four to five inches, but a greater downfall should have been registered at this time of the year to ensure a good crop. If the monsoon continues to give rain, there is no reason why there should not be a good harvest, as although late, the season is not too far advanced for sowing.

RELIEF WORKS.

During the famine provision for the destitute has been made on a very liberal scale, which while giving work to his people has vastly benefited for all time the character of his Highness's Dominions. The chief works have been those of railway construction, and the establishment of railway communication in parts which have hitherto been inaccessible from a commercial point of view will mark a new era in the prosperity of the Baroda territory. The merchants in these remote districts situated in the interior will now have new markets, whither they can send their produce at slight cost, a result which will be not only profitable to them but beneficial to the general community. Persons travelling from Godhra to Baroda have now to go by a route, the directions of which form two sides of a triangle, but shortly instead of being compelled to go via Anand Junction they will travel by a new railway, which directly connects the two places. Another useful branch is the Petlad-Cambay railway, which puts that country for the first time into direct communication with the great centres of commerce. These two extensions are finished, the only similar project uncompleted being the Senore-Choranda line. In the Kadi division the Kalol-Vijapur railway has been finished, and there are in hand the Kalol-Kadi branch and the Maund-Chanasama line. The construction of these railways have been under the

superintendence of officers lent by the Government of India, which is the usual practice when Native States are making new railways.

The Khdarpur canal costing seven lakhs, and the construction of the Orsang water-works at a cost of four lakhs, have also provided useful employment. The rains, which happily show no sign of cessation have rendered the establishment of further relief works unnecessary, but all existing works will be kept on for a further period of four months, by which time we all hope the people may be in a fair way to recover their former position. His Highness is dealing generously with the unfortunate cultivators. Draught bullocks are being provided to replace the plough cattle, which have recently perished in thousands, and aid is given in the way of seed and money advanced for sustenance and payment of labour. At present, there are 117 relief works and 315,840 persons receiving relief in some form. The details are as follows :—

	No. of works.	No. of labourers.	Dependents fed on relief works.	People fed in poor houses, &c.
Baroda City	5	3240	700	6000
Baroda Dn	17	9000	1400	3008
Kadi Dn	32	24000	4100	1200
Navsari Dn	16	600	700	3000
Amreli Dn	47	26800	5000	2000
Total	117	77810	12200	15210

CHOLERA.

In addition to the privations consequent on famine the people have everywhere suffered from cholera, which has claimed thousands of victims. In most districts it is now declining, but it is still virulent in Baroda City, where the total mortality during last week was over 400, a figure which has not been exceeded even in the worst times of plague.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

It is rather difficult to know how to begin to write on the conditions prevailing in the District of Ahmedabad. The rain which has fallen during the past week has completely altered the situation, and while, of course, the present position of the people could hardly be worse, there is great hope for a fair harvest this year. In British territory and also in Native States there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of persons on relief within the last week, and each day large bodies of cultivators are returning to their villages. It must be remembered that only the lowest class resort to Government relief, and if respectable families are found there, it is because stern necessity has forced them to accept State aid. The Grasias and better classes may be poor but they are proud, and if other channels of labour are not open to them, sooner than congregate with Bhils and Kolis, who form the vast majority of relief workers, they will beg of their fellows who are better off in this world's goods. Hundreds of instances have occurred among the Shettias of the City to whom these unfortunate people have gone under cover of darkness lest they should be seen by their fellows. Their statements are verified and if found to be true help is seldom not forthcoming.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

There are many agencies of private relief in Ahmedabad, in addition to Government works. An institution known as the Sarangpur poor-house, supported by Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mrs. Avabai Petit, Mr. Lely and others, did excellent work for about six months, but at the commencement of the rains it had to be disbanded. There were then 250 adult inmates, who were sent to their villages, and each received as a present six pounds of grain and clothes. The sick numbering about 60 were sent to Dhulia-Koti poor-house, and Mrs. Lely generously undertook the personal care of the 115 children, and the latter are living near Shahibagh. The Mahipatram Orphanage has existed for many years under the superintendence of Mr. Lalshanker, Judge of the Small Causes Court, but since the outbreak of famine the number of orphans has increased to about 600. The leading inhabitants in Shahapur have established a poor-house, relieving about 300 daily. Under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Taylor the Irish Presbyterian Mission has done good work among destitute children, and relief has been afforded to many by the Catholic Mission and the Alliance Mission. A band of stretcher-bearers was organised to collect the sick outside the limits of the city, and those found were removed to the poor-houses. This work is, however, now done by the Municipality. By means of the Sarvajanik Fund similar work is done inside the City boundaries, the infirm being sent to Dhulia-Koti and the able-bodied to the relief works after needful sustenance has been given.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF.

At all relief works or houses in the vicinity of Ahmedabad evidences of care and order are noticeable, and it must be gratifying to Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, and Mr. Gibb, the Collector, to know that the conduct of these institutions give satisfaction to the citizens of Ahmedabad, who are greatly interested in the welfare of their unfortunate fellows. Dhuliakoti Poor-house, which the Viceroy visited on Friday evening, is a well-managed institution. Doubtless everything wore the best possible aspect for his Excellency, but putting aside the preparations made for the visit there stills remains the fact that the inmates are well cared for. A poor house is not a palace or a place where comfort abounds, but the general condition of the people show they are not neglected. The arrangement for the treatment of the sick are excellent. The huts are well built, capitally ventilated, with tile roof. There were 320 inmates of the hospital on the day the Viceroy visited it, and Lord Curzon went carefully through each building, asking many questions as to the diet and attention given to the patients. The inmates of the poor-house numbered 3,204, but in June there were as many as 4,123. Each adult gets two large chapatis and some dal for breakfast, while for dinner they receive 17 oz. of grain, and half-an-ounce each of salt, oil, and vegetables ; children between 8 and 12 years of age receive 10 oz. of grain, and one-eighth of an oz. of salt, and a quarter ounce each of oil and vegetables. Children under eight receive 8 oz. of grain, and a similar quantity of the latter foods, in addition to which they get a ration of conji for breakfast. The quantity of vegetables allotted is very small, hardly sufficient to maintain good health, though it should be stated that other contributions of vegetables are frequently given by wealthy persons. Not a few public men state that the ration of the poor-house should equal the ration in prisons, which is 1lb. 5 1-2 oz. of grain, half-an-ounce of salt, half-an-ounce of oil and 2 1-2 oz. of vegetables. A comparison of the latter with the half-ounce given in the poor-house shows a wide margin, which might be lessened without incurring much cost and which would undoubtedly be advantageous to the physical condition of the inmates.

CHANDOLA IRRIGATION TANK.

On Saturday morning, H. E. Lord Curzon, accompanied by Lord Northcote and Mr. W. H. White, Executive Engineer Northern District, visited the Chandola Irrigation Tank. As a measure of relief it was decided to increase the area of the tank by 30 acres and to a depth of 3 feet. This work was finished at the end of March, but in May and the earlier part of June the famine intensified owing to the non-appearance of rain that it became necessary to concert other works of relief, and it was decided to further increase the tank by another 30 acres, the excavations to be 4 feet in depth. These 60 additional acres had to be purchased, the price paid being Rs. 125 per acre. The capacity of the old tank is 56 million cubic feet, but when the new portions are added the containing capacity will be increased to 88 million cubic feet, and the area irrigated will be increased from 3,000 acres to 6,000 acres. The approximate total cost is Rs. 1,50,000. The revenue formerly derived amounted to Rs. 15,000 annually, but the income to be derived by the additions is expected to reach Rs. 60,000. The work is, therefore, not only remunerative, but will also form a permanent yearly addition to the revenues of the Bombay Presidency. The workers are divided into four classes :—First, able-bodied, who are paid 2 annas 3 pies per day ; second, weak but able to work, one anna nine pies ; third, children above 8 years old, one anna three pies ; fourth, nominal workers, old people, one anna three pies. The rate of wages, however varies in accordance with the price of grain, which is regulated by the Mamlatdar, thus preventing grain-dealers obtaining extortionate prices for food. The people work in gangs of 50, and each day they are required to do a given amount according to their class. If this amount is not done owing to wilful neglect the gang is fined. There is, however, very little trouble in this respect, and throughout July with 12,000 workers the total fines only amounted to Rs. 17. There are five camps, the huts being waterproof. The hospital is in the Jamalpur district of the city, where the Gaekwar's palace is being used for the reception of the sick, who are carried there from the works in dhoolies by bearers. There is no cholera, but a large number of cases of fever and diarrhoea. The hospital was also visited by the Viceregal party on Saturday morning.

ASSISTANCE TO CULTIVATORS.

The Government is making large provision to assist cultivators in resuming their occupation. There are of course many difficulties, the greatest of which is the loss of cattle. At the commencement of the famime it was computed that the total cattle amounted to 424,344, made up as follows :—Plough-cattle 1,22,320, for breeding purposes 1,482, for other purposes, 5,2 3, milch cattle 1,90,915, and young stock 1,04,414. In the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and Panch Mahals it is computed that 80 per cent. of the cattle have perished. Out of the Mansion House Fund 20 lakhs have been allotted to the Northern Division, and this money is being used for the purchase of cattle towards replacing those lost. In addition 38 lakhs have been granted to the Northern Division for takavi, most of the loans are being made free of interest. As a further inducement for cultivators to return to their land Government promise that all those raising crops by means of hand ploughs or kodalis shall not be assessed for this year. Some idea of the condition of the people may be gathered from the collection of assessments for the year ended July 31. In Ahmedabad District the demand was Rs. 15,32,000, collection 20 per cent ; Kaira District demand Rs. 21,11,000 collection 41 per cent.; Panch Mahals demand Rs. 3,17,000, collection 38 per cent ; Broach demand Rs. 21,57,000, collection 19 per cent. There has been a great outcry with regard to the exaction of Government dues, but as a matter of fact in no instance where a cultivator has been unable to pay without borrowing has severe measures been taken. There are, however, many instances forthcoming where wealthy tenants have endeavoured to escape payment of their just dues by falsely pleading poverty, and if pressure has been exercised they alone are responsible.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A NEW MEASURE.

The following Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with Rule 22 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and Regulations :—

Bill No. VI of 1900.

A Bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in manner hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. For clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, there shall be substituted the following, namely :—" receive such monthly salary as the Corporation shall, suject to the following limitations, from time to time determine, that is to say, the monthly salary of the Municipal Executive Engineer shall not exceed rupees fifteen hundred and shall not be less than rupees twelve hundred and the monthly salary of the Municipal Executive Health Officer shall not exceed rupees two thousand and shall not be less than rupees fifteen hundred."

2. In sub-section (3) of section 75 of the said Act, for the words "rupees fifteen hundred" where they occur therein, there shall be substituted the following namely :—"the maximum permissible under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 74, in respect of the officer in whose place such person is appointed."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 74 of the Bombay City Municipal Act, 1888, provides that the monthly salary of the Municipal Executive Health Officer shall not exceed Rs. 1,500, the minimum monthly salaly being fixed by the same clause at Rs. 1,200.

The rates of remuneration thus fixed appear insufficient to enable the Corporation to secure the services of an officer possessing the exceptional qualifications and experience required for such a post in a city so important as Bombay. It is therefore proposed in clause (1) of the present Bill to raise the maximum monthly pay permissible to the Health Officer to Rs. 2,000, and the minimum to Rs. 1,500.

2. Clause 2 of the Bill is intended to make a corresponding amendment in the provision in sub-section (3) of section 75 of the same Act relating to the pay of persons appointed to fill up a temporary vacancy in the offices referred to in section 74.

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As "P." in his letter of the 3rd instant has said that these last-named three (viz., Billimoria, Mistri and myself) are the professional crickecers of the Maharaja of Patiala, I consider it my duty in justice to us to rectify the error made by your correspondent. It is not correct that we are professional cricketers, the fact being that we hold certain offices under the Maharaja, and in addition to that we play cricket as a pastime. Mr. Billimoria is on the staff of the Maharaja as an A.-D.-C. Mr. Mistri is guardian to H. H. the Ticca Saheb, and I am captain of the Household Troops of his Highness.—Yours, &c.,

A. H. MEHTA,
Captain, Patiala Troops.

Bombay Aug. 4.

DEPARTURE OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by Major Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, and the State Officials, left on Saturday afternoon for Poona by the passenger train. The departure was private, but a large number of native merchants of the city assembled at the Victoria Terminus to see his Highness off. The floral presentations were numerous and as the train started, three hearty cheers were accorded to his Highness. The Rao is to remain at Poona for a fortnight.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	1	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	3	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	19
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	28
Total	12	8	215
Same date last year	16	13	90
Cholera	72	52	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	2	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	9	5	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	59
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	23
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	34
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	23
Total	13	12	237
Total plague deaths to date	78,827	64,725	
Same date last year	8	41	87
Cholera	86	63	

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to my letter published in your issue of the 3rd instant and which Dr. Sukhia traverses in your issue of to-day, I beg to state that the said letter was written under instructions and on behalf of my client Mr. Merwanji Pestanji Bhaka and was in no way a " mere subterfuge to malign" Dr. Sukhia, but simply meant to vindicate my said client's reputation. On the principle that one story holds good until another is told I had no reason to doubt my client's statements or to question his bona-fides, more particularly in view of the information supplied to me that neither Dr. Sukhia nor any reporters were present in court to take note of the proceedings that transpired before the learned Commissioner. This fact, I presume to say, is borne out by the tardy report of the proceedings which occurred a full fortnight before the said report was published.

I fail to understand why Dr. Sukhia challenges me. If he finds my client's version of the proceedings unpalatable I regret I cannot help him.

In conclusion I beg to disclaim any personal bias in the matter as I do not know nor have I ever seen Dr. Sukhia.

Apologizing for trespassing upon your valuable columns—Yours, etc.,

R. N. MOTABHOY.
Attorney-at-Law.

22, Church Gate Street, Aug. 4.

P.S.—I herewith enclose copy of a letter addressed to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee on behalf of my client Mr. Bhaka, which you are at liberty to publish if you think fit.

R. N. M.

Copy.

22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 4.

Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to yours of yesterday's date, written on behalf of your cient, Dr. N. H. Sukhia, I am instructed by my client Mr. Merwanji Pestanji Bhaka to state that the letters written by me under his instructions and on his behalf to the "Bombay Gazette" and other vernacular dailies were in no sense intended to traduce your client's fame, but were simply meant to vindicate his (my client's) reputation.

The words are in no way defamatory as alleged in your letter under reply, but since your client Dr. Sukhia finds them unpalatable my client expresses his regret for the same.

If after this intimation your client choose to take proceedings, as threatened, he will do so at his risk as to costs, which please note.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) R. N. Motabhoy.

"PACHHEGAM MURDER," BY MISNOMER, CALLED THE PALITANA MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For some time, some one under the nom de plume of a correspondent, said to be from Palitana, has been supplying the several Bombay newspapers with information about the murder of one Manshanker Ganeshji, Vahiwatdar of Gohel Shri Samatsingji Bhayad of Palitana. The murder of the vahiwatdar was committed by a kunbi who is the cultivator of Pachhegam, a village belonging to Bhayad Samatsingji. Thus the murderer and the murdered, both the men of the said Bhayad, belong to Pachhegam, and therefore the title of the articles ought to be "Pachhegam Murder" and not "Palitana Murder." Recently the correspondent seems to evince a keener interest and favours the public with notes of depositions in the case, long since disposed of by the Sessions Court, which convicted the prisoner of the offence of murder.

Again the correspondent has not the sense of fairness to put the testimony of the witnesses verbatim as the notes of the depositions cannot give a faithful account as stated by the witnesses. The omission of material facts would change the aspect of the whole matter. The correspondent evidently by using this ordinary incident to serve his own private ends by short notes only is evidently misleading the public. I would, therefore, advise the famous correspondent to publish true and correct depositions of the witnesses in the interests of the public whom he pretends to serve.

The ingenuity with which the introductory passages are given in each issue of the several newspapers in Bombay at the beginning of each evidence in a garbled language, and the notoriety sought for indicate in no small measure how the correspondent is endeavouring to use the ordinary incident for his selfish objects.

JUSTICE.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, Aug. 2.

We are having more rain than is required and a short break in the weather would prove very acceptable and gladden the hearts of cultivators who took to excellent crop this year.

Messrs. Wm. Watson and Company of your city have established an agency at Mormugao, which was much needed, for there was none here. Evidently my letters on the possibility of a profitable trade between this country and Europe and British India have roused the attention of capitalists on your side, for a coir factory is about to be erected by some Bombay Banians, and Messrs. Graham and Company's Bulk Oil Installation is nearly completed. It is a pity Colonel Machado, who governed this country up to March last, was transferred to Mozambique, for he was a very energetic and pushing man and was specially gifted with a commercial head. The present Governor has as yet done little for traders, though he seems anxious to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, but a report is current that he does not intend to remain long here, and is already contemplating a retirement, for he belongs to the Liberal Party, while the new ministry is Conservative.

Senhor Navarro, the Revenue Commissioner, who has been in India for more than fourteen years, has latterly been in bad health, and it is not improbable he will go either on leave to Lisbon for twelve months or retire on his well-earned pension.

Latterly, there has been a good demand for cocoanuts at Rs. 20 per mille, but this rise is looked upon as temporary and due in a great measure to the approaching Hindoo festival, known as Cocoanut Fair Day.

As yet, there is no definite news as to the arrival of the newly-elected Bishop of Dameun, but it is generally supposed he will reach his diocese early in October.

It seems to be a novelty with some people in India to judge from an article in one of the Indian newspapers, the climbing of cocoanut trees without the aid of ropes, which is practised by the inhabitants of some Lacadive groups under the Collector of South Canara, but this has been the practice in this island ever since the Portuguese conquest, and if one were to go about the cocoanut plantations it will be noticed that men climb the trees without the aid of ropes, and do so by walking up the trunk on all fours with the action of a bear walking.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ROVERS.

A match between these teams took place on Saturday evening when the Rovers won by a goal to nil. The Rovers had by far the best of the game and but for Ross, the Gymkhana centre half would have put on several goals. The only goal of the match was scored by Tyler with a fine shot which baffled the Gymkhana keeper. Tyler, McIntosh, Scrafton, Manning, T. Ward and Walton were throughout conspicuous for the Rovers, and the game was a fast one.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 20th JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain A. L. Valentine, with English mails of 20th July, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday 6 p.m. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Bell Mr J	Schmidt Mr F O
Finch Lt G F C	Tindal King Dr
Gibson Mr G A	Wakefield Mr F A
Parsons, Mr P	Williams Capt C E

From Marseilles.

Brand Mr A M	Maxwell Maj
Davies Mr J Francis	Pratt Mr C H
Fuller Dr C A	Palkar Mr B J
Grantham Maj C F	Rowsell Lt C R
Hindley Mr and Mrs C	Tait Mr T S
Halliday Capt	Tait Mrs
Howard Lt F G	Tyndale Briscoe Mr G W
Lawrenson Lt F G R	Vousden Col N
Miller Mr and Mrs J O	Vint Mr
Masters Mr	Walter Mr A E H

From Brindisi.

Fagan Lt A N D	Nabatiet Mr
McKirdy Mr A	Stikeman Mr

From Aden—Hathan Capt F H

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" VS. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

On Saturday these teams met on the Maidan and after an interesting game the match ended in victory for the Gymkhana by 20 runs. The B. V. A. made a bad start, five of their best men being out for eleven, but the other half of the team managed to bring the score to 49. Kelly and Greene opened the innings but the former who is the crack batsman of the eleven, was quickly caught for two, Gallagher was stumped, Hogan was bowled for three, and Stoddart and Greene were cut for two and four respectively. The wicket was in favour of the bowlers, and Cheetham who made his first appearance this season, took five wickets for 22 runs, while Clark captured three for sixteen. When the Gymkhana opened their innings, Chichester early fell to a fine running catch by Greene after making three only. Tomkins was directly afterwards bowled by Herbert for two. Kendall and Brown made something of a stand, and Greene took the ball from Hogan. The dissolution was effected from the other end, Herbert shattering Kendall's wickets with the last ball of an over. With the first delivery of his next over he dismissed Brown and from the third ball Vines was caught by Martin. Cheetham came in, but was instantly dismissed for a cipher, Herbert thus capturing four wickets in five successive balls. Wilkins was caught before he had scored, but matters were enlivened by Clark and Scovell, who brought the total to 67. Then Scovell put one up and F. Greene gratefully accepted the offering. Two runs later Clark emulated this example by placing one into the hands of Higgins and the innings closed for 69. With still an hour to play the B. V. A. went in again and amused themselves greatly, knocking up 63 for four wickets. Cheetham was unable to bowl in the second innings of the Volunteers, having strained his injured knee. Scores :—

B. V. A.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Gunner W Kelly c Tomkins, b Cheetham	2	c Brown b Vines	31
Gunner A Greene c Chichester b Cheetham	4	did not bat.	
Gunner G Gallagher st Tomkins b Cheetham	0	did not bat.	
Gunner R Hogan b Clark	3	did not bat.	
Captain G Stoddart b Clark	2	did not bat.	
Mr R Harrington st Tomkins b Cheetham	7	did not bat.	
Gunner A Herbert c Scott b Clark	12	not out	4
Gunner G Downes not out	11	c Chichester b Vines	3
Gunner F Greene st Tomkins c Cheetham	0	b Vines	21
Bombardier V C Martin c Chichester b Anderson	7	st Scovell b Vines	26
Gunner A Higgins st Tomkins b Anderson	0	b Vines	4
Extras	1	Extras	4
Total	49	Total for 5 wkts	93

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Captain Chichester c A Green b Herbert	3
Captain Tomkins b Herbert	2
Captain Kendall b Herbert	6
Mr H E Brown b Herbert	16
Colonel Wilkins c Kelly b F Green	0
Mr D Vines c Martin b Herbert	0
Mr H Cheetham b Herbert	0
Mr F Clark c Higgins b Downes	23
Mr C J Scovell c F Greene b Herbert	7
Captain Anderson b Herbert	1
Mr W H Scott not out	0
Extras	11
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Cheetham	9	2	22	5	Vines	9	0	46	5
Clark	10	4	16	3	Brown	6	0	22	0
Anderson	2	0	10	2	Chichester	3	0	21	0

B. V. A.

	O	M	R	W
Hogan	6	2	6	0
Herbert	11	3	32	8
F Greene	4	1	14	1
Downes	2	0	6	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA B VS. 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The second string of the Bombay Gymkhana played the 21st Bombay Infantry on the Marine Lines on Saturday. The game resulted in a win for the Infantry by 87 runs and one wicket Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr J S Milne c Sher Khan b Govind	32
Mr A C Edwards c Kelnak b Shaik Ebrahim	4
Mr H Robertson c Sher Khan b Shaik Ebrahim	6
Mr H Burney b Govind	0
Mr P J Arnott c Noor Mahomed b Govind	5
Mr H R Dunk b Govind	11
Mr E G Durnford b Govind	0
Mr M F Reid b Sher Khan	0
Mr H Beville c Sonmetha b Sher Khan	5
Mr P R Cadell not caught	1
Mr T L Roberts c and b Sher Khan	4
Extras	0
Total	68

21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Shaik Ebrahim c Reed b Burney	62
Kanmetha s Durnford b Milne	15
Sher Khan b Milne	7
Govind b Beville	5
Gannak did not bat	0
Lieut Hogg c Milne b Burney	14
Lieut Maddock c and b Beville	1
Sonmetha s Durnford b Burney	24
Kalnak run out	9
Sk Hassan not out	7
Noor Mahomed c Robertson b Burney	0
Extras	11
Total for 10 wickets	155

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC CLUB.

A match between these teams on the Cooperage, on Saturday, resulted in a win for the Anglo-Indian C. C. by 51 runs. The last wicket fell one minute before call of time. James and Lynn shared the bowling honours, taking 5 wickets for 14 runs each, and, by a strange coincidence, their bowling analysis worked out exactly alike. Scores :

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

Mr Driver b Lynn	2
Mr Karaka c Harrington b Lynn	10
Mr Sangana c Latouche b James	4
Mr Pochkana c Simpson b James	3
Mr Langrana b James	5
Mr Bhownagri c James b Lynn	1
Mr Chinoy b James	3
Mr Shroff l b w b Lynn	0
Mr Nanji c Walsh b Lynn	0
Mr Hongkongwalla not out	0
Mr Polishwalla b James	0
Extras	7
Total	35

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION A C

Mr H E Harrington c Karaka b Chinoy	9
Mr R Roberts c Langrana b Chinoy	8
Mr E D'Emden c Chinoy b Pochkana	16
Mr E Leymour Lynn l b w b Chinoy	25
Mr Emile James b Polishwalla	0
Mr A Latouche b Pochkhana	11
Mr G Lillywhite not out	5
Mr P Somerville c Hongkongwalla b Pochkhana	0
Mr E Brewin c Shroff b Pochkhana	2
Mr J Walsh run out	0
Mr F G Simpson c and b Pochkhana	0
Extras	10
Total	86

DISPUTED FREIGHT RATE.

At the Small Causes Court on Saturday Mr. J. E. Mody, Acting Third Judge, disposed of the case of Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa vs. the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants Rs. 199-11, being the amount charged to him by the defendants, as excess freight on account of the goods shipped per steam-ship Egypt. Mr. A. F. Unwalla, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Acworth, solicitor, represented the defendant company.

It appeared that the plaintiff had shipped to Aden 1,275 packages, containing sugar, piece-goods, &c., at the rate (Rs. 14) mentioned in the shipping order. However, 385 more packages, which were found lying on the wharf and which were not covered by the shipping order, were also, at the representation of the complainant's mehta, shipped by the same vessel. For these additional goods the defendant company charged Rs. 18 per ton, which the plaintiff contended was excessive and claimed to recover the same.

His Honour held that as the latter packages were not covered by the shipping order, the company was competent to charge a rate higher than the usual. Moreover, it had not been proved that the rate was excessive. The claim was dismissed with costs and Rs. 30 was certified to be the professional costs.

The North German Lloyd steamer Saale has been refloated. Twenty-four bodies have been taken out of her, making the total death list on the ship 60. Altogether 168 bodies have now been recovered since the fire.

The Queen has intimated her desire to present to Mr. Barton, one of the Federal delegates, the table upon which she appended her signature giving the Royal assent to the Commonwealth Bill, together with the pen and inkstand used by her Majesty. These historic records will be preserved in the Federal Parliament House.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR INDIA.

LECTURE BY MR. J. WALLACE, C. E.

On Saturday evening, Mr. John Wallace, C.E., delivered a lecture on "Technical Education for India," before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen at the J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., presiding.

THE INDIAN ARTIFICER.

The lecturer in the course of his observations said:—In spite of all that has been said and written by poets and romancers about Indian art in general, the experienced observer comes invariably to the conclusion that the chief characteristic of every branch of art in India is a tendency towards degradation—a tendency which the educational efforts of the Government have not yet succeeded in correcting. In agriculture the cultivator treats Nature as he would treat a dealer in the bazar, and a thousand years of experience fails to convince him that cheating is absolutely impossible. He has degraded his cotton crops until the longer staples have nearly disappeared, and instead of trying by careful choice of seed and better culture to restore the quality, he prefers to reduce the area of ground under cotton and turn his attention to other produce. In India the agricultural labourer receives the smallest pay in any grain exporting country, and in the Western States of America the pay in highest, and yet a bushel of wheat can be grown more cheaply in the latter country than in India. It is almost needless to say that the American understands his work better than the Indian. The average acre of cotton in Egypt produces 340 lbs. of lint cotton while the corresponding figure in India is 70 lbs. The "fellah" is just as illiterate as the ryot, so the difference must be in the means and methods of the "fellah." In the other industrial arts of India the same tendency is observable, and the few good workmen to be met with only render the shortcomings of the rest the more apparent. The Indian artificer has no standards of workmanship, he will give the smallest possible return for his pay, and, when taxed with scamping or fraud, he will display considerable ingenuity in refuting the charge, and endeavouring to prove that his work is good, and possibly better than was ordered. It is not etiquette to admit a blunder—and the occasion offers an opportunity for talking. Setting aside his fertility in excuses, the Indian workman is almost devoid of originality, but it is to be hoped that this waste energy may, some day, be converted into useful force ; it offers an interesting problem to the educationist.

HOW TO STOP INDUSTRIAL DEGRADATION.

How is this industrial degradation to be changed in India ? The decline of her handicrafts tends to throw a greater number of people into agricultural pursuits, which, even in good times, do not afford more than a very poor living to those engaged in them, while the conversion of her raw products brings wealth to other countries. Is the change to be brought about by training a small number of young men in physical sciences, and depending on their influence for the better guidance of the workman ? This has been tried for a good many years without any permanent impression having been made on the workman. The young engineers that come out of our colleges are not craftsmen ; they have very often a hazy notion of the direction in which a screw turns, they cannot close a rivet or direct the opperations of a smith or a carpenter, or give a pratical opinion regarding the qualities of iron or timber. They have not been taught to teach, and had they been taught, their knowledge is not of the kind that would improve the Indian workman. There is another method less imposing than the first, which will deal directly with the working class by instructing them through the agency of properly qulified teachers. This method has not yet been tried in India, but a good deal may be said in its favour, for in all contries which have achieved industrial eminence, progress has been from the ranks upwards, and not from the professor downwards. India contains many men, engineers directors of factories, architects, planters and others, all highly qualified in their several vocations, but the quality of the work done under their supervision is all limited by the abilities of their operatives. This was observed even in the preparation of the first plague serum with the aid of passed students from the Grant Medical College, who could not adhere steadily for more than three days at a time to all the minute precautions that were necessary in the performance of their task of bottling the liquid. They required periodical coaching.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT NECESSARY.

The reform of India's industrial workers is not a matter that may be ignored until some convenient season ; it is one of extreme urgency and its urgency is emphasised by the famine that at present presses so heavily upon the rural population. If all the educational establishments, under governmental support were closed, the people who have learned to appreciate the value of education would still get what they want on payment of its market value, but the work of industrial reorganisation is of such magnitude that none but the Government could undertake it with any hope of success. At the same time none of the existing educational traditions should be allowed to interfere with the most careful study of the subject. There is, in any case, only a very limited sum available for such a far-reaching scheme, and the prospective artisan will only spare a very short time out of his life for school instruction. He cannot be coerced, so he must be taken as found ; and further, the instruction must recommend itself to him and to his parents, else he will have none of it. It must appeal to his immediate sense of gain, and must be essentially practical. The instruction must be directed to the wants of to-day in India, and must neither be influenced by the way in which things are done elsewhere, or by what is likely to be done twenty years hence. The public taste for practical instruction and the belief in it have yet to be formed, and as the new education must be applicable to about three fourths of the population of India it must be framed on a non-literate basis. There are several reasons why the basis should be non-literate. The first is that where reading and writing insisted on, as in certain industrial schools, a very large proportion of the population would be excluded, including a great many, who, while they possess a decided predilection for craft, have absolutely no use for reading.

SUCCESS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in the principal handicrafts would be carried on with more elaborate appliances but within strictly defined limits. The first thing the Indian artificer has to learn is to think more about his work so as to avoid having to do it twice over ; he must learn to measure exactly and cut to the mark, and to this end his tools must be properly sharpened and maintained. No imposing array of western appliances is required for the primary technical school, his own simple kit with a few inexpensive additions would suffice, with the right kind of instruction, to increase the workman's wage value by at least fifty per cent. This is surely enough for a beginning, and this instruction could be imparted in any shed having sufficient light. Once this method is decided on, there can be very little doubt regarding the kind of teacher that is required. It has hitherto been considered sufficient in establishing an industrial school to choose a good workman and instal him as instructor, his capacity to instruct being taken for granted. This is the chief reason for the failure of industrial schools to do, what might have been reasonably expected of them, for it is only by the rarest chance that a good workman is able to teach. He is usually too impatient. Technical instruction can only have a chance to succeed when the treacher has been trained, not only in the manual course of operations but also in the art of giving the reason for all he does in language such as the boys can easily understand. The boys must be taught to think rationally and methodically about everything that they do and in this way alone will the tendency of the Indian artificer to deteriorate be combated.

A NORMAL SCHOOL.

To make a beginning a normal school must be established, and the classes would be composed of young men of not less than twenty years who have shewn evidence of ability and intelligence in their trade, and while practising the operations they are destined to teach they should be exercised daily in demonstrations and descriptions of familiar processes each student being alternately speaker and listener. In this manner they would be able to compare the descriptive power of their colleagues, and to appreciate the value of clearness and conciseness, for no technical instruction is possible unless the treacher can explain the reasons of things. The students should not be taught too much, but they should know their duties very thoroughly, and be able to impart what they know without the aid of writing. They will thus be content to work for a wage not exceeding the highest rate in their trade, and should they tire of teaching and revert to the workshop, either as journeymen, or foremen, they would still be teachers and workers in the interests of technical education. The outfit for a normal training school—let us say—for wood-workers, would not be costly, as all the wooden fittings and the wooden parts of tools would be made by the students. They would also make the outfit for district schools, the appliances used in art schools, such as boards, easels, T and set squares &c., kindergarten appliances for all India, and camp furniture of good design, for which there is always a demand. This work would help to reduce the cost of the establishment. Scholarships will, of course, be required, for smart young workmen could not be got to come without support, but as the course of instruction need not exceed six months it is probable that many of the Native Chiefs would send selected young men who for an outlay of about Rs. 200 would be qualified either to teach or to take charge of workmen. Existing industrial schools would probably avail themselves of the training facilities of the normal school, and many employers of labour might be brought to see the economy of paying for the training of young men whom they intended to place in positions of trust in their workshops.

ONLY A FIRST MEASURE OF REFORM.

This project of technical education is presented as a first measure of reform in a matter of national importance. It is made as cheap as possible, because no costly scheme of such magnitude could be undertaken at the present time. It is simple, because it applies to a very ignorant class with a mental constitution that can only take in a very limited amount of instruction per generation, and it is non-literate, because the bulk of the these people cannot assimilate technical and literary instruction together satisfactorily. Besides, the technical instruction pays better than the other and is much more easily assimilated. A time will come when the Indian workman must be able to read and write, like the European, but these accomplishments would not save the industries that are at present decling before the invasion of foreign-made goods. They have rather the effect of detaching the Indian boy from handicraft and sending him to swell the already overcrowded ranks of office clerks, whose pay is often less than that of docklabourers, and whose imperfect education precludes all hopes of advancement. It is worthy of note that the only existing institutions in which the influence of technical education can be clearly traced in India are the railway and other engineering factories under the direction of Europeans, and the Textile Mills. The railway workshops take the leading position both for the magnitude of their operations and for the permanent character of the employment they offer, but they do not train enough of good men for their own requirements, and they have none to spare for the country at large. The same may be said of all the other well managed factories, so that generally speaking their influence and resoure are not sufficient to provide the educational influence that is now required.

Professor N. G. Velinkar, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, urged those present and others interested in the industrial welfare of this country to take up the scheme proposed by the lecturer, and make a strong representation to the Government in the matter.

The Chairman remarked that in a country like India where people were divided by caste and race prejudices it was not possible for private enterprise to carry out a scheme of such national importance as laid before them by the lecturer that evening. It was a large order, and Government alone was competent to cope with it. It was necessary for the industrial development of a country that its Government should teach the people the best and cheapest way of producing goods for foreign markets. Such a system of educating the public has made Canada so prosperous as it now is.

THE FAMINE.

The Two Anna Famine Relief Fund organised and administered by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Dinshaw Petit has already reached the large total of Rs. 14,000. The Famine Commissioner in Rajputana has recently received from Mr. Petit Rs. 1,000 as a donation from the Fund for expenditure on gratuitous relief in Bundi, Dungarpur and the jagir areas of Mewar.

"The special Famine Officer Kathiawar begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Jehangir B. Petit's 'two anna' Fund for the purchase of clothes for the distressed in Kathiawar.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

(Made up to 31st July 1900.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions previously promised	288781	2	8
Messrs Dunhett and Co	100	0	0
Mr J E Whiting, for July 1900	50	0	0
Mr Ganpatrao Kassinath	10	0	0
A Parsee Gentleman, Assam	100	0	0
Mr R S Madan	10	0	0
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Anna Famine Fund 2nd donation	17	9	0
Lady Keys	37	5	8
Mr C H Mascardi District Judge Surat	50	0	0
Lord Bishop of Bombay Faculty Fee	75	0	0
Messrs Child and Co through Grindlay Groom and Co £ 20	298	4	0
Through H E Lady Northcote £ 25	373	0	5
Mr F Hutchinson	100	0	0
Mr Mahomed Hussein Hakim on account Ebrahim Goolamhoosein vs. Charles Brown, parties to Suit No. 7613 of 1900	15	0	0
Mr H Thorpe Government Telegraph Calcutta	10	0	0
Mrs E A Travers through Army Navy and Co	2	2	3
Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy of Bandora	10	0	0
Grain Merchants Association 3rd donation	2000	0	0
Mr G K Fraser through Forbes Forbes and Co	50	0	0
Proceeds of 80 bags Wheat Flour and 10 bags Wheat received from Australia	1731	2	3
A Parsee Lady in memory of her deceased Son Rustom	21	0	0
In memory of dear brother Manekji per P D Nanavatty	10	0	0
Two Parsees	30	0	0
Mr Krishnaji Sakharam (Bombay Port Trust)	21	0	0
Countess of Dartrey through Lady Northcote	747	0	0
Mr J Collett	10	0	0
C R F	51	0	0
Mr H V M Phelips 5th donation	50	0	0
Captain Phelips	75	0	0
Miss C Phelips	75	0	0
Misses Majendies	15	0	0
Mr Thomas C Fisher	50	0	0
Officials and Postmen Bombay General Post Office	47	7	0
Mr A Murray	100	0	0
Mrs Weruler through Lady Northcote £ 250	3745	0	0
Through Volkart Brothers—			
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company	150	0	0
The Hamburg and Breman Fire Insurance Company	150	0	0
The Baloise Fire Insurance Company	150	0	0
The North German Fire Insurance Company	150	0	0
The Fire Insurance Company of 1877	100	0	0
Queens Birthday Gift Fund through Times of India 4th donation	1000	0	0
Mr John Hydes Edwards	50	0	0
Youngster July	1	0	0
Mr Nazmudin Nurudin Kasumji Lakadawalla	5	0	0
Mr Maneckshaw Dhunjishaw	15	0	0
Khan Saheb Manekji Jamsetji Chandana	184	13	0
Mrs W Trower through King King and Co	31	8	0
In memory of late Mr Nilkantrao Mahadev Mogre Superintendent Rev Department Secretariat	40	8	0
A Sympathising Hindu	10	0	0
Mrs H Savory	50	0	0
A Sympathiser J through Tyebjee and Co	10	0	0
Mr G V Joshi 3rd donation	10	0	0
An Officer per Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co	297	1	6
C P through King King and Co	100	0	0
Mr Cuthbert Radcliffe	25	0	0
Half Proceeds of Ashburner Assay for 1899 for 307 Copies by P R N	191	14	0
Mrs. E. Day through King King and Co	30	0	0
" G. H. Philips	75	0	0
Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co	500	0	0
A. J. M. through King King and Co	50	0	0
Total Rs	302451	7	9
Net Proceeds of Fancy Fete	80193	9	4
Grants from Indian Famine Charitable R. Fund Calcutta	437500	0	0
Interest on Fixed Deposits	1655	4	10
Grand Total Rs	4759300	5	11

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grants to Northern Division	2223100	0	0
Do. Southern	3000	0	0
Do. Central	183320	4	0
Do. Kathiawar	551000	0	0
Do. Other Districts	117220	0	0
Sheriff Account	439	2	10
Bank Petty Expenses	8	9	0
Petty Cash Account	1500	0	0
Grants from Queen's Birth-day Gift Fund	7483	15	6
Total Rupees	4541031	15	4

Subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Secretary Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Honorary Working Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

Bombay 4th August 1900.

The Treaty of Commerce of the 30th May 1865 between Great Britain and Germany was terminated in 1898. Pending the conclusion of a new Treaty, a temporary arrangement was then entered into between the two countries, under which, from the 31st July 1898, Germany has continued to grant most-favoured-nation treatment to the subjects and products of India. Intimation has now been received from Her Majesty's Government that this arrangement has been prolonged by the German Government till the 30th July 1901, the negotiations for the conclusion of a new Treaty not having yet been completed.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE AT PEKING.

TERRIBLE DETAILS.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT TIENTSIN.

THE FATE OF THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

STORY OF THE MASSACRE.

(Compiled from the mail papers of July 13 to 20.)

THE following account of the massacre at Peking is telegraphed by the Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily Mail":—

I learn that after June 25 the Boxers and the Imperial troops gradually increased in numbers and massed themselves around the British Legation, camping in the streets and in places laid waste by the Boxers. The Boxers poisoned the sources of the water supply at the Legations, causing much suffering.

Daily sorties were made by the small body of defenders, who met the Chinese in the streets, inflicting severe punishment on them. These sorties, too often took place at night. So great was the courage and the energy of the little force that they gradually compelled the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity of the British Legation. These reverses were having a disheartening effect, and there began to be open signs of disaffection and frequent desertions to the troops of Prince Ching, who was endeavouring to co-operate with the besieged.

Ultimately Prince Tuan decided to make an organised night attack. Having secured a plentiful supply of ammunition for his heavy guns, a conference of Chinese leaders was held, and a regular plan of attack was agreed upon in three powerful columns with strong reserves.

At 6 p.m. on July 6 fire was opened with artillery upon the British Legation, where the allies, all Europeans, had concentrated. For two hours the walls of the buildings were battered with shot and shell, and huge breaches were made in them. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that the hordes of Chinese soldiers and Boxers broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded around the Legation. They were not rallied until out of rifle range, and then Prince Tuan, induced them to stand and return to the attack.

CHING'S EFFORTS TO HELP THE FOREIGNERS.

Their artillery fire was resumed, and at the middle watch a second attack was attempted, but before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by Prince Ching and General Wang Weng Shao with their troops, who were going to aid the foreigners. A desperate battle ensued between the various forces of the Chinese and Manchus. Unfortunately, many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Ching fell—it was supposed at the time he was killed—but the search for his body the next morning, was unsuccessful, and it is now believed that he was only wounded, and carried off and secreted by his faithful retainers. Wang Weng Shao, although a grey-haired old man seventy years old, valiantly led his troops in person. He was killed, and his force, being completely outnumbered, was routed.

Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the Legation, but were invariably repulsed with heavy losses. Towards the end of the third watch, about 5 a.m., the Allies had practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and gradually withdrawing when General Tungfuhsiang arrived from the vicinity of Tientsin with a large force of Kansu braves. By this time the wall of the Legation had been battered down, and most of the buildings were in ruins from the Chinese artillery fire. Many of the Allies had fallen at their posts, and the remaining small band who were still alive took refuge in the wrecked buildings, which they endeavoured to hastily fortify. Upon them the fire of the Chinese artillery was now directed.

THE LAST STAND.

Towards sunrise it was evident that the ammunition of the Allies was running out, and at seven o'clock, as the advances of the Chinese in force failed to draw a response, it was at once clear that it was at length completely exhausted. A rush was determined upon. Thus standing together, as the sun rose fully, the little remaining band, all Europeans met death stubbornly. There was a desperate hand-to-hand, encounter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell others advanced, and finally, overcome by overwhelming odds, every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in a most atrocious manner. Two only who escaped through the gates of the city were captured and shared the general fate.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FOREIGNERS KILL THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily Express" also sends a detailed account of the massacre, which was derived from the same source as that given above. There are, however, some additional particulars. For instance, we are told that Prince Tuan had ordered the Legations to be surrounded and all food supplies cut off, believing that the Ministers, to save their lives and the lives of the women and children, would offer an unconditional surrender, and thus enable him to open negotiations with the Powers with respect to the demolition of the Taku forts. He was unable to understand how the foreigners were able to hold out so long, and, setting a watch, discovered that Prince Ching was secretly supplying them with food and ammunition.

All the foreigners who were not killed by the heavy guns or General Tung's troops and Boxers were burned to death in the ruins.

THE CHINESE COURIER'S STORY.

The correspondent of the "Express" has had an interview with the courier who brought the news from Peking. He said that Prince Tuan desired to capture all the foreigners alive and torture them, and ordered the Boxers and Mahommedan troops under General Tung to attack the Legations. General Tung represented that the foreigners were well armed and had many machine guns, which his men were afraid to face. He therefore kept up an attack from a position that enabled him to draw the foreign fire, while his force sustained but little loss. When the foreigners' ammunition was all exhausted it would be easy to batter down the Legation gates and capture the prisoners. He could have done this if he had been using his own troops, who were well disciplined, but he had no control over the Boxers, nor had Prince Tuan. The attack on the Legation always ceased at night after the first six or seven days, and the foreigners, who were supplied with ammunition for their rifles, but not for their machine guns, by Prince Ching, believed they could successfully make a night rush on the soldiers at the gates and fight their way through.

THE ATTEMPT TO CUT THROUGH.

The attack was made suddenly on the early morning of July 5 (Chinese reckoning—July 1 by our method) and all the foreigners took part in it. The women and children were in the centre of a hollow square formed by the troops, who were led by officers and by men in foreigners' civilian dress, who were armed with revolvers. Many Boxers were killed because they did not expect an attack and most of them were sleeping. The courier said it was alleged that over two thousand (? 200) Chinese were slain, but admitted that he did not think this was possible, because the foreigners were not able to use their machine guns, having no ammunition for them. The Boxers fought like wild beasts when they realised that the foreigners were attacking them. They fought furiously and fired wildly, shooting many of their own comrades in the darkness. General Tung ordered the heavy guns to be turned on to the foreigners, and also ordered other guns to be turned on the walls where they were weakest near the gates, so that they might be breached and the Boxers could attack them also from the rear.

FOREIGNERS SHOOT THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"The foreigners," said the courier, "also went mad, and killed all their women and children, shooting them with their revolvers, instead of firing on the Boxers." When the heavy guns were loaded they were all fired simultaneously, and the foreigners were swept away like grass that was being cut. The Boxers rushed upon them and hacked and stabbed at those who were dead as well as those whom the guns had not killed. Many foreigners, when the heavy guns were fired, went back in the buildings, hoping to escape from their foes. The Boxers pursued them, and were still in the buildings when the guns were brought nearer, and the buildings were destroyed and burnt. The foreigners who had thus taken refuge, and the Boxers who pursued them, were all burned together in the Legation.

DEAD BODIES MUTILATED.

The Boxers, said the courier, were like madmen and demons, and when there were no more foreigners to kill they fell upon the dead bodies in the courtyard of the Legation and mutilated them. They cut off the heads of some of them and carried them through the streets on their rifles, shouting fiercely.

They then attacked the native Christians' quarters and massacred all who would not join them, outraging the women, and knocking out the brains of little children with the butts of their rifles. The streets of the Tartar City were everywhere streaming with blood. The massacres were still going on when the courier made his escape from the city, which he was able to do by wearing a Boxer badge. Many hundreds of mission buildings were burned, the flames of which the courier could see when he was a long distance away from the city on the following night.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The "Central News" has been favoured with a copy of the following telegrams, which have been received by the Japanese Government at Tokio:—

From Japanese Acting Consul-General:—

Shanghai, July 13.—Two Legations were standing on July 6. On that night Tuan's barracks were attacked by the foreign forces, and over 100 of the Chinese were killed and wounded.

A second telegram from the same source states that on July 7 Chinese soldiers and Boxers decided to bombard the Legations. The foreign representatives, as well as the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager, were in a most critical situation.

The following official telegram from Tokio has been received in London to-day:—On July 13 a courier from Peking arrived at Tientsin. He expressed the fear entertained by all the foreign Ministers about the impossibility of securing any provisions after the 1st of July. The messenger also brought a letter dated June 29 from Baron Nishi, the Japanese Minister, in which it is stated that the Legations at Peking were daily bombarded, and the massacre of the foreigners was imminent. Speedy relief was earnestly desired.

Shanghai, Wednesday, 11-20 a. m.—Mr. Warren, Acting British Consul-General here, has received a telegram from Mr. Carles, British Consul at Tientsin, stating that a Japanese messenger left Peking on June 30. He reports that Tuan's troops were then bombarding the British Legation with heavy Krupp guns. In face of this telegram Mr. Warren sees not the slightest reason for hope.—Central News.

THE CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

"RAZE PEKING TO THE GROUND."

The "Cologne Gazette," commenting upon the situation in China, says:—"The Chinese element, if not the Chinese Government or the Chinese people, has forced war upon us, and has shown us in the Peking massacre the form in which it must be carried through. All Western civilisation must now arm for vengeance. The Chinese must be treated as cannibals, and Peking razed to the ground. If the Powers judge it desirable on political grounds, the Chinese should be compelled to build a capital upon the ruins of the old one, but as a free city, in accordance with the precepts of Western civilisation. The time has come when the vitality and future of two civilisations are to be put to the final test. From this test the nations of the West must emerge victorious, be the sacrifice what it may."

FRENCH VIEWS.

Paris, July 17.—In their articles to-day on the massacre at Peking and the Chinese crisis generally, the French papers express the view that the Powers will find in the common danger which threatens them the necessary incentive to co-operate loyally in order to visit upon China the punishment demanded by public opinion. The "Matin" says that the dynasty must be destroyed and the forts razed to the ground. The maritime towns must be occupied and fortresses garrisoned by Europeans must be constructed at points along the entire coast. In short, China must be prevented from again becoming a military nation.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Tuesday.—President McKinley left Canton, Ohio, for Washington last night, and upon his arrival there at noon to-day a special Cabinet meeting will be called to consider the Chinese crisis. Arrangements are being made to send 5,000 troops to China from Manila at once, and also more from this country.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

PEKING BEFORE THE MASSACRE.

A BRITISH OFFICIAL'S STORY.

The "Times" has been favoured with a copy of a private letter, written home by one of the student interpreters of Her Majesty's Legation at Peking, which reached England via Russia on Friday last. It is dated June 10 and 11, and brings the story of the events in Peking up to within three days of the last telegrams from that city. We make several extracts:

"British Legation, Peking, 1 a. m., Sunday Morning,

June 10.

"Things are stirring with us up here just now, and as everything will probably have quieted down again by the time you get this, there is no fear of my frightening you by telling you all about it.

"Well the fact of the matter is this—the Boxers have been growing and getting more cheeky every day. They have massacred any amount of native Christians as well as two of our missionaries, they have cut off railway communication with Tientsin for the last weeks, burnt down several large places quite near Peking, and the latest dastardly outrage is the burning of our racecourse grand stand, which took place last night. I told you in my last letter about the arrival of the guards and so on, and how we felt safe enough from Boxers or anyone else with them, but to-night we are looking out for something on a much larger scale. The Chinese troops have been doing nothing to squash these Boxers, who have simply been killing and burning at their will, with a view finally to the wiping out of the foreigners.

THE EMPRESS'S THREAT.

"Missionaries have been flocking into our Legation yesterday and to-day, and are camped about anywhere, but to-night, most unexpectedly for those of us who were not 'in the know,' every lady in Peking, Customs and all, came in to see us, and most rigid precautions were taken against a surprise, and this is the reason thereof. A Minister of the Tsung-li-Yamen to-day told—that the Empress-Dowager had come in this afternoon from the summer palace in a towering rage at the high-handed way in which the foreigners had been bossing things up here, that she had taken the bit between her teeth, and was not going to lump it any longer, and with her nine or ten thousand soldiers at her back, had decreed that every foreigner in Peking was to be massacred to-night. That there must be some fairly solid foundation in the scare is evident from the fact that Sir Robert Hart, who probably knows the Chinamen, if any one does, has ordered every one of his Customs ladies straight off into our Legation, after most tearful farewells to their husbands and friends, and that nearly every unattached Britisher has been ordered in here, and we are all in a state of great excitement.

We have, of course, all had Martinis and ammunition served out to us, and have all had our posts assigned in case of attack, for the last fortnight, and to-night everybody is fairly, on the qui vive. Our Legation ladies are A 1, just as plucky as possible. We have a good many foreign marines up here altogether, but the foreign Legations and so on are too much scattered to be easily defended. . . . We are provisioned for a week's siege, but I think we would have some difficulty in keeping the beggars out in case of an organised attack. I wish we had not got all our ladies and kiddies up here; most of them were to have been sent away some time ago, but have not been able to go down to Tientsin since the trains have been ragged. It is all jolly good fun for us young chaps, and we would none of us be out of it for worlds, but it is different for all the ladies and children.

CHINESE ARMED WITH MAUSER RIFLES.

Sunday afternoon.—Well, here we are, beastly fit, thank you, as usual. Nothing exciting happened last night. I heard the military horns tootling through the night up towards the Imperial City, so the troops must evidently have been mobilising during the night. Everything is so uncertain and disturbed that goodness only knows what is going to happen next. . . . The Chinese soldiers are, of course, wretched unpaid sort of creatures, who may mutiny or do anything else at a moment's notice, but I have lately seen some very fairly smart-looking squadrons of cavalry, all armed with Mauser rifles, and really looking as if they had something in them. . . .

My post in case of attack is at a corner of the Legation wall, just outside my bed-room windows. I believe that all the ladies are to be sent off as soon as possible, which will be a relief, as we will then be able to enjoy ourselves freely without having to think of them. I bet some of them will kick like fun at having to go. We had an open-air service to-day in one of the big tinghrs, or arches, in the compound, and a jolly good sermon from Norris, one of the refugee missionaries.

Monday evening.—The fun is by no means over yet. Last night we heard that the foreign troops had got through to Mackiapio, our railway station, so all of us students went down to the station as soon as the gates of the city opened at four o'clock this morning, with a large convoy of carts and an escort of marines to bring them in in triumph. We got to the station, but found no sign of train or troops.

Soon after we got back the gatekeeper of our new summer legation, which has just been finished, came in to report the rather interesting fact that the whole show was burnt to the ground this morning and his wife and family killed. . . . The gates leading on to the wall have nearly all been blocked and guarded lately, but I and ——, my chum in the "Students," found one where we could get up this afternoon and stroll along to the top of the big Chien-Men, where we heard the guns had been mounted. When we got near we saw that the whole gate was covered with Manchu soldiers, and when they saw us coming about half a dozen officials came running to meet us, and, though just as nice as they could possibly be, asked us how the dickens we had got there, what we were doing, and would we make ourselves scarce jolly well as quickly as we could. They were really awfully decent fellows, and we chatted very amiably to them a bit, but they were most pressing in their request that we should clear out, which we proceeded to do. We have just got back and find that the chief has issued a *fiat* that we are now to confine our "wanderings" strictly between here and the club. We were stopped riding out some time ago, and now we are limited to the club. But "maskee" our "Tommies" will be up soon, we may be allowed to meet them again, and things look as if they might possibly have some fun in getting into the city.

FIERCE BOMBARDMENT AT TIENTSIN.

ALLIED TROOPS REPULSED.

Tientsin, July 4, 3 p.m. (via Shanghai, July 13, 11.45 a.m.).—Yesterday the enemy renewed their bombardment of the foreign settlement in the midst of a downpour of rain.

Their infantry then advanced in strong force under cover of a heavy artillery fire to within six hundred yards of the railway station, which was under the protection of a force of seventy British Marines from Wei-hai-Wei, while a company of Frenchmen were advantageously placed a mile to the south-west, and a force of Russians extended over the plain to the westward. The remainder of the Allied troops retained their earlier positions.

Another force of the enemy moved under cover in the direction of the French and Russians, who met them with such a vigorous Maxim fire that the rebels were compelled to retreat. The Chinese then directed a heavy shell fire on the troops on the plain. Three consecutive shells fell on the railway, killing four, and wounding nine Marines. The Chinese guns were so well served that the French and Russian troops were forced to retreat. The British Marines slowly followed, contesting every foot of the ground. The enemy's artillery practice could scarcely have been surpassed in point of accuracy, and the wonder is that there were not more casualties.

The rain continued in torrents, and there was a cessation of hostilities for an hour, but the firing was afterwards resumed, and maintained far into the night. Over a hundred women and children awaiting transportation to Taku had some marvellous escapes from shells, but fortunately none sustained injury.

One French officer was killed and one wounded. The British had six wounded, and the Russians nine, all slightly.

Business in the Chinese city is proceeding as usual, as the shelling occurs wholly to the north-west of Tientsin, the range of the firing being about 4,500 yards. The Chinese guns number altogether about eleven. The fort in the native city contains some very superior artillery, which is apparently being held in reserve by the rebels.

The compradores resident in the city and employed by European merchants have beseeched the Viceroy to use his influence in restraining the Chinese troops from attacking the European settlements. This was promised on condition that the Allied forces also ceased hostilities. Meantime General Ma's soldiers have assisted the Boxers to devastate the position outside the city walls and between the foreign settlements.

The Foreign Legations have demanded the possession of the native city, and are only awaiting the arrival of reinforcements and heavier artillery before attempting to deliver a final assault.

The Russian wounded, numbering 180, left for Port Arthur under cover of night.

No news has reached here respecting the fate of the Legations in Peking.—Central News.

This telegram, it will be observed, refers to events earlier than those last reported. There is news from Tientsin up to the 9th inst. At that time the Allies were still hard pressed.

ALLIES VICTORIOUS AT TIENTSIN.

NATIVE CITY CAPTURED.

Shanghai, Tuesday, July 17, 3-10 p. m.—The troops of the allied Powers resumed their attack on the Chinese walled city of Tientsin on Saturday morning the 14th inst. They succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed, and the allies took possession of the native city and its defences. The total losses of the allied troops in the engagements that occupied all of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning amount to about 800 killed and wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and the Japanese.

CHINESE ATTACK A RUSSIAN TOWN.

INDIGNATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg sends an account of the Chinese outbreak in Manchuria. It appears that the Chinese went the length of bombarding Blagowestchensk, a town in Russian territory. The attack on Blagowestchensk (says Reuter's correspondent) has provoked strong indignation among the public, and the Russian papers demand severe retribution for such audacity. At the same time the view continues to be held that Russia must continue to persevere in her resolution to avoid war with China.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs:—The situation in Eastern Siberia is extremely grave—as critical, indeed, as it well can be. I hear from an absolutely reliable source that the Boxers—or, rather, the regular Chinese troops, for those are doing the real fighting—have seized a Russian transport boat laden with munitions, near Aigun, on the River Amur, and that they fired on and killed almost the entire Russian escort. They next made a sudden attack upon Blagoveschensk, bombarding the town. The garrison held out bravely, but were overwhelmed. Nearly all perished, and the town was burned. In another message, dated yesterday, the "Mail's" correspondent says:—On July 1 news reached the General Staff that a declaration of war had been made by China at the town of Aigun, on the Amur. In consequence of this General Gribovski attempted to push his way through to Aigum on the steamer Selenga, but he found at a point twelve miles from Aigun that his further progress was barred by the Chinese, who had thrown up fortifications, in which they had placed forty guns. Consequently, he had to relinquish his attempt to reach Aigun.

The town of Blagoveschensk, on the other side of the Amur, which is occupied by 2,000 Chinese, with eight guns, has been attacked from the village of Sochalin by Coloned Wolkowitzi; unfortunately his troops were not numerous enough for the purpose, but copious reinforcements will be hurried up to his assistance.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

100,000 CHINESE TROOPS NEAR THE CITY.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Globe" learns that 100,000 Chinese troops, armed with Mausers and modern artillery, are now camped at three places within 40 miles of Shanghai. These troops (says the correspondent) will be used to besiege Shanghai, should the French and others land armed forces or attack the Woosung forts. The landing of small forces anywhere is to be deprecated. Should trouble ensue, countless rowdies will aid the besiegers.

There is evidence that the Woosung forts are being strengthened. For the last fortnight a small Chinese steamer has left Woosung towing a cargo boat with troops for Shanghai Arsenal and returning loaded presumably with ammunition for the forts. H.M.S. Undaunted, now at Woosung, should move to the buoy outside the telegraph station where she could prevent the blocking of the bar and protect our only telegraphic communication with Europe. The Consuls to-day decided to prevent the sale of arms in the settlement. The British Consul has not attended the last three Consular Meetings.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF KUMASI.

COLONEL WILLCOCKS KEEPS HIS PROMISE.

A TELEGRAM dated Fumsu, July 17, says,—Kumasi has been relieved by Colonel Willcock's column. It will be remembered that Sir Frederic Hodgson, Governor of the Gold Coast, accompanied by Lady Hodgson and 600 native soldiers, effected his escape from Kumasi on June 23, after having been closely invested by the Ashantis since the end of April last, and the party have since arrived at Cape Coast Castle. When Sir Frederic and party broke out of the Ashanti capital because of the lack of supplies, they left behind them to hold the place until the arrival of relief 100 native soldiers under Captain Bishop, of the Gold Coast Constabulary, and Mr. J. C. Ralph, Assistant Inspector of the Lagos Constabulary. The little garrison were left with rations up to Sunday last, the 15th inst, by which date Colonel Willcocks, in command of the relieving column, undertook "personally to relieve Kumasi under any circumstances."

The "Daily Express" forwards a copy of the following telegram received from their own correspondent dated Bekwai, July 16 (via Fumsu, July 17).—Five star shells were observed in the direction of Coomassie at 8-30 p.m. on the 15th of July. This is the signal agreed upon to announce the relief of the grrrison at Coomassie. This telegram is forwarded through the courtesy of Captain Hall, officer commanding at Bekwai. The following telegram from Colonel J. A. Man Stuart was received at the Colonial Office on Tuesday:—"Cape Coast, July 17.—Apparently authentic information just received from Bekwai by messenger to Fumsu that Commassie gave night signals relieved on 15th July."

INTERVIEW WITH SIR FREDERIC HODGSON.

Reuter's representative at Accra was granted an interview with Sir Frederic Hodgson on the morning after his arrival from Cape Coast Castle. His Excellency, who showed signs of the hardships and privations suffered up country, says that he considers his escape one of the most marvellous on record. He attributes its success to the secrecy maintained concerning the route chosen, and to the rapidity of the movements of the force during the journey from Kumasi to the coast. The rebels had anticipated and prepared for an attempt to pass by the Cape Coast road. The Governor and all the Europeans, with the exception of the officers left in charge of the port, started from Kumasi with 500 men early on the morning of June 23. Eventually, the carriers became so weakened by hunger that everything they carried was thrown away. The Governor and the whole party lived on plantains and endured great hardships. When the Governor left Kumasi the garrison was provisioned for 24 days, at the end of which nothing but famine awaits them, unless they are relieved. It has not yet been decided whether punitive measures are to be continued during the rains. The Kumasis, assisted by the Adjisus and Offensus, are entirely responsible for the rising. The King of Kokofu, of whose loyalty suspicions are entertained, has been brought down a prisoner from Kumasi, and was landed on Friday morning.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR PRETORIA.

BOERS BREAK THROUGH RUNDLE'S GORDON.

(Compiled from the mail papers of July 13 to 20)

THERE has been rather more activity near Pretoria during the past week than for some time past. Lord Roberts's troops are moving in all directions, and there has been a sharp fight, which occurred on Monday, near to Pretoria. The enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole-Carew's position, but were repulsed with heavy losses, numbering 15 killed and 50 wounded.

Meanwhile a large force of Boers—presumably under De Wet—have managed to break through Rundle's lines between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. They made for Lindley, but were closely followed up by Paget's and Broadwood's brigades.

THE DISASTER TO THE LINCOLNS.

STORIES OF THEIR GALLANTRY.

Pretoria, July 12.—Five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment, with two guns and an escort of Scots Greys, have been overtaken by disaster. They were surrounded on Wednesday in the pass through Magalesberg by a large force of Boers and fought all day until their ammunition was exhausted. The Boers captured the two guns. The British loss was very heavy.—Reuter.

Pretoria Military Camp, July 12, 4 p.m.—The Boers opened with small arms at the point-blank range of three hundred yards, while there artillery was also brought into play. The Boer fire did terrible execution amongst the British force. The survivors took the best cover available, and although for some time they maintained a desperate resistance, they were compelled to surrender with the exception of one squadron of the Scots Greys, who got away. Simultaneously with this attack on the Rustenburg road, a Boer force made an attack upon a cavalry outpost at Wonderboom. The post was held by the 7th Dragoons who, although they had to retire eastward, had few casualties. General Botha also delivered an attack, but was repulsed with loss. The whole of to-day's operations was evidently a well-conceived plan to turn Lord Roberts's flanks and cut his lines of communication.—Central News.

STORIES OF HEROISM.

Pretoria, July 12.—At daybreak yesterday the Boers appeared on the eastern kopje and opened a heavy fire. The Colonel commanded the men to take up a position on a kopje west of the gap. Thence a hot fire ensued during the whole day. Two guns, with an escort of Scots Greys, having been placed in advance of the main body, were captured after making a heroic resistance. Nearly every man was killed or wounded. The Maxim sergeant brought his gun into action early in the day, but the opposing fire was too hot and he was obliged to retire. This he did successfully, saving the gun with the aid of seven volunteers. Meanwhile the Boers were keeping up a continuous fire all along the line, the Lincoln's gallantly replying. About three o'clock the enemy appeared on the left of the British position. One officer and fifteen men made a valiant attempt to charge the enemy, and fourteen of the little band were killed or wounded. The three companies of the Lincoln Regiment were now practically surrounded, but they never wavered. Their firing was a model of steadiness. They had to be as economical as possible with their ammunition, as there was no chance of getting further supplies. Towards nightfall all the ammunition was expended. The latest arrival from the scene of the engagement states that the men were taking good cover with fixed bayonets at the moment of his escape. They were awaiting the approach of the enemy. I have undoubted authority for stating most positively that the enemy employed armed natives. Two leaped from cover when a small party of the Lincolns were surrounded and demanded the latter's surrender. A soldier who had still his magazine full stepped forward and shot both natives dead. An officer who escaped was also challenged by an armed native. About thirty men struggled back to camp to-day. A great force has assembled to prevent any further progress on the part of the enemy.—Reuter.—The "Times" correspondent says: Commandant Grobler, at the head of a strong force with four guns, seized higher ground to the east early on Wednesday morning, and opened a terrific fire at dawn. The horses were shot down and the guns rendered useless. The force held out with the utmost gallantry all day, retiring to the westernmost kopje, where the remnants were forced to surrender at dusk. The affair considerably resembles that of Reddersburg.

MORE STORIES OF THE LINCOLNS' GALLANTRY.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Pretoria says that most of the Lincolns captured at Mosilikze's Nek have escaped. Wounded officers with their kits, are being sent in by the Boers, but the enemy have declined, as a rule, the services of our surgeons for their wounded. They admit having sustained considerable losses. The Scots Greys who had been taken prisoners are also escaping. The most heroic thing in the Lincolns' fight was the conduct of Sergeant Rawson, who worked the Maxim which was supporting the D and F Companies. The enemy concentrating a venomous fire upon the Maxim, he ordered the others to retire, and remained alone serving the gun. The maxim actually jambed under fire. He then dissected it. Recoupling the parts, he resumed firing the gun, which was saved from capture by volunteers of the D Company, who dragged it out. The weapon is pitted with bullet marks. It was notorious that the enemy were gathering, but the hills upon neither side of the nek were occupied by our men, except by a body of eight signallers on the west. Colonel Roberts, in command of the Lincolns, placed three companies, A, B, and G, in front of the Scots Greys and the two guns of the gallant O Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; D and F companies one mile behind, and three companies were camped on the low ground of the nek. The men behaved most gallantly, fighting until outnumbered and surrounded. Small parties were driven up the west hill, but never yielded. Though the Boers called out to them in insult terms, demanding "Where's your British pluck?" they lay low, and the enemy never dared to advance or charge. Finally they clambered down the rocks in the dark. The Boers captured five of the Lincolns' waggons, and were apparently sorely in need of the supplies contained therein. The Boers continue massing ten to twenty miles outside the Magaliesburg range, near Pretoria. Their laager now extend from the Delagoa Bay Railway across the Warsburg line westward. Commandant Grobeler, with the Zoutpansberg commando Lemmer, and others, are among their leaders, whilst Botha himself is said to be encamped between Junkan, Elands River, and Hartebeeste Spruit. The enemy's total strength is variously estimated, but it is probably about 10,000 men, with many guns.

THE BOERS NEAR PRETORIA.

KOPJES STILL HELD.

Pretoria, July 13—The Boers continue to hold a line of kopjes five miles north of Wonderboom and Daspoort Forts. They lost heavily at Nitrals Nek owing to the fine stand made by the Lincolns.—Reuter.—In a message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Pretoria, dated yesterday, Mr. Bennet Burleigh says:—From various sources, including Major Scobel, of the Scotts Greys, it appears that the Boers have suffered some considerable loss in killed and wounded during the operations of the last few days. General French, who went to the assistance of General Hutton, by boldly turning the enemy's left, hurled back the would-be raiders, and succeeded in punishing them severely, with the loss of only one trooper of his own force. During the last forty-eight hours over twenty trains have arrived from the South, bringing supplies and troops, including the Elswick Battery. A few more stragglers from the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Scotts Greys have managed to escape in here. The War Office have issued the following notice:—In the telegram from Lord Roberts, dated July 13, reporting the affair at Nitrals Nek, for the words "attack on our right flank" in the first sentence, read "attack on our left flank."

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR PRETORIA.

FUSILIERS' GALLANT STAND.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, July 17, 10.45 p.m.—Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole-Carew's position and along our left flank commanded by Hutton. Posts held by Royal Irish Fusiliers under Major Munn, New Zealand Mounted Infantry under Captain Vaughan, and Canadian Mounted Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson were most gallantly defended. Hutton speaks in high terms of Major F. Hill, Lieutenants H. Knight and A. Hughes, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Captain J. Barnes, Royal Artillery. The enemy made repeated attempts to assault the position, coming up to a close range and calling upon the Fusiliers to surrender. The 1st Cavalry Brigade, on the extreme right of the line, temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Clewes, was well handled. The enemy suffered severely. They had 15 killed, 50 wounded, and four were taken prisoners.

BULLER'S TROOPS ENGAGED.

BOERS GRADUALLY RETIRING.

Standerton, Monday.—General Clery has been continuously engaged with the enemy for some days past. The result of the desultory fighting has been the gradual retirement of the Boers to the north-east. The Boers have Pom-poms and other high velocity guns. Our casualties are Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry two men wounded, Strathcona's Horse two wounded, Major Sangmeister, of the Natal Volunteers, attached to Strathcona's Horse, was wounded. Three men of Strathcona's Horse were captured.—Central News.

THE CORDON ROUND DE WET.

TROOPS FROM LADYSMITH CO-OPERATING.

Lord Roberts has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, July 13.—Buller telegraphs from Standerton that the South African Light Horse did some good scouting work on the night of the 11th, and prevented the Boers from destroying part of the railway near Vlaklaagte Station; and that Dundonald captured, near Vilpoort, a camp belonging to a party of the enemy, who blew up the Leeuwspruit bridge a few days ago. Buller also reports that troops are moving up Van Reenans Pass. Hart reports from Heidelberg, and MacKinnon from Heilbron, that Boers continue to come in daily and deliver up their arms.

RUNDLE CLOSING IN.

Witkop, July 12 (via Senekal, Friday, 5 p.m).—Rundle's force yesterday advanced from Biddulphsburg, occupying Witkop without serious opposition. Rundle's prompt forward movement was evidently unexpected by the Boers, a small party of whom were surprised by our advance guard at a farmhouse at the foot of Witkop. The Boers opened fire from the farmhouse, but fled after a couple of shells had been fired. Last night our outposts occupied positions three miles east of Witkop. The country ahead occupied by the enemy is exceedingly broken and mountainous, and necessitates a cautious advance. The Boers are reported to be concentrating in a basin-shapped area east of this position, and holding all entrances thereto—namely, Relief Nek, Slabbark Nek, Commando Nek, Wit Nek, and Naauwpoort. Their strength is estimated at six to seven thousand, with artillery. They have immense quantities of stock. The whole country east of Wittebirgen is now considered absolutely clear of the enemy. Rundle is closing in upon Witte Nek and Commando Nek.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Kroonstad learns from a British prisoner who has escaped, that the Boers under De Wet, 10,000 strong, and with ten guns, who were driven out of Bethlehem by Generals Clements and Paget, have taken up a strong position fifteen miles to the south in the hills around Relief Nek. President Steyn accompanies the force, which, when concentrated in laager on July 6, comprised both De Wet's and Steinkamp's commands. P. Botha and Dilaroux are at Steinkamps Kop holding the Eighth Division in check. General Clements, General Paget, and General Hunter were in touch with the enemy on July 5, but it is doubtful if their force is strong enough to round up the enemy, although the latter are now getting into difficulties.

BOERS BREAK THROUGH RUNDLE'S LINES.

Lord Roberts telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—1,500 men with five guns managed to break through the cordon formed by Generals Hunter and Rundle's divisions, between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. They were making for Lindley, and are being closely followed by Paget's and Broadwood's brigades.

GALLANT FIGHT NEAR LINDLEY.

A GUN CAPTURED AND RETAKEN.

A very remarkable affair occurred in the recent march on Bethlehem (says the Kroonstad correspondent of the "Daily Mail") wherein on July 4, shortly after leaving Lindley, a four-gun section of the 38th Field Battery lost all its officers and seventeen out of the fifty men of the section. The section was part of the detached force moving north on General Paget's left, while General Clements was three miles away on the south bank of the Valsch River. The two brigades left Lindley in parallel columns on July 3, and on the afternoon of the same day drove the Boers from a strong position, sustaining themselves no serious casualties. Next morning, in the vicinity of Leeuwkop, six Boer guns opened fire from scattered positions taken up at night, the range being 3,600 yards. Two guns of the 38th Field Battery, under Captain Fitzgerald, engaged the Boer guns on the right, there being mealie fields between them and the enemy. The remaining two guns, under Lieutenant Belcher, came into action at a hundred yards to the left beyond a bit of rising ground. Two C. I. V. guns were in action still further on the left against the other Boer guns. The guns of the 38th had kept up a brisk fire for an hour and a half when Major Oldfield, R. F. A., not wishing to waste ammunition, ordered the detachments to lie down clear of the guns, but to show themselves occasionally in order to draw the enemy's fire. Up to this point there were no casualties. The escort of 150 men of the Imperial Yeomanry was on the right flank of the entire force. After twenty minutes' rest Captain Fitzgerald went over to order Lieutenant Belcher to recommence firing, but found him under a rifle fire which had just begun and was rapidly increasing. The fire came from close on our right flank, and no reply was being made to it, apparently because the enemy were invisible. Captain Fitzgerald saw the guns could not be served, and ordered the horses to be brought up while he ran back to limber up his own guns. Immediately afterwards both Major Oldfield and Lieutenant Belcher were killed, the latter by a shrapnel bullet. Captain Fitzgerald, however, got one gun away, but as the second team came up the headdriver was shot in attempting to limber up, while five horses and another driver fell one after another under the now very heavy fire. Captain Fitzgerald, while trying to get the wounded horses clear, was himself shot in the left wrist. By this time all the horses and two of the drivers were down, so he told the men to take cover, and tried to mount his own pony to go for assistance. The pony was shot immediately, and a moment afterwards a Boer in khaki wearing a helmet, fired from fifteen yards and dropped Captain Fitzgerald with a Mauser bullet in the thigh. The enemy rushed in from all sides and started to pull the gun down the slope, when some Australian bushmen, charging from the rear with superb dash, recaptured the gun and drove off the Boers with severe loss. Captain Budd, of the Hon. Artillery Company, then took charge of the battery, and all four guns were got away towards the left, where they took further part in the action.

BRILLIANT FEAT BY YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Captain Fitzgerald is now in Lindley Hospital severely wounded, but doing well. Another remarkable incident, which, I believe, has not yet been reported, took place on June 26. A picket of twenty-five Yorkshire Light Infantry were surprised at Lindley by a large force of Boers, nearly all wearing helmets and khaki. The picket refused to surrender, and fought with remarkable doggedness, losing eighteen killed and wounded. The remaining seven, however, held the enemy at bay until they were relieved by the 38th Battery.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE JULY 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W N Delevingne, B Cov	Mr E Wilkin, Bo
	Col H M Mason
Mr H Thompson, B Cov	Major J Vans Agnew
Mr A B Larkins, B	Capt R P Jackson
Mr V C Gow, B	Lieut W Scott
Mr H E C Paget, B	Lieut A E McBarnet
Mr T T Robyns, B	Lieut F R S Gervers
Mr S G Roberts, M Cov	Lieut A W N Raven
Mr R A Jenkins, M Cov	Lieut H V M Langtry

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C A Radice, B Cov, furl to Nov 5, 1900	Lieut-Col W A Simmonds, 3 mo
Mr A M Lear, B, 2 mo M C	Major W R Yeilding, CIE, DSO, 2 days
Mr J V Griffin, B, special leave commuted to furl on M C for 9 mo	Capt T Webster, 5 days
	Capt H B Luard, 4 mo
Mr H O Budden, B, 9 days' furl	Capt W H Walker, 3 mo
Capt J B Smith, I M S, Bo, furl for 2 mo and 3 days	Lieut G H Finnis, 3 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C E Wild, B Cov	Mr M F Lushington, M
Mr P T Fagan, B Cov	Capt J B Smith, IMS, Bo
Mr C A Radice, B Cov	
Mr H F D Pennington, B, Cov	Shamrao Ganpatrao Kamatakar, Bo
Mr G C Walker, B Cov	Mr J Woodside, Bo
Mr J F Connoly, B Cov	Major J R Sandwith
Mr W B Stuart, B	Capt R M Bell
Mr D T Roberts, B	Capt J P Brenin
Mr A D St C Barr, B	Capt T S Young
Mr C Brown, B	Lieut A N D Fagan
Mr A E Cocheme, B	Lieut J E Hughes
Mr R D M Lang, B	Lieut A F Henderson

Two men who have deserved well of the Government and of the country in connection with the organising of sea-going war transports are Sir Donald Currie and Sir Thomas Sutherland. They have a good deal in common in that both have risen from the ordinary walks of life, both are Scotchmen; both drifted to London, and each has become the head of a great steamship company; each has been knighted for similar services, each is a Unionist member of Parliament for a Scotch constituency, and both have contested the same constituency, the former unsuccessfully, the latter successfully. To Sir Donald Currie is due the magnificent Castle line of steamers, which trade regularly between this country and the Cape, and which have been invaluable in the transport of soldiers and sailors to the seat of war. Sir Donald also has a large interest in the equally well-known Union Line, and to his initiative is due the combination of these two companies into the great Union Castle Line, which now takes its place in the front rank of ocean-going fleets.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

MR. VAUGHAN NASH'S IMPRESSIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

ON the 18th ultimo, at the invitation of Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., a large number of gentlemen interested in India assembled at breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel to meet Mr. Vaughan Nash, the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," on his return from the famine districts. Sir William Wedderburn presided, and among those present were Lord Kinnaird, the Bishop of Hereford, Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Mr. S. Smith, M.P., Sergeant Hemphill, M.P., Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., Mr. C. P. Scott, M.P., Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. Caldwell, M.P., Captain Norton, M.P., Mr. MacNeill, M.P., Mr. Clark, M.P., Mr. Maclean, M.P., Mr. Souttar, M.P., and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.

Sir William Wedderburn, in introducing Mr. Nash, said it was a hopeful sign for India that at that season of numerous and pressing engagements so influential a gathering of public men should have readily met to hear from Mr. Nash a statement of his experience in the Indian famine districts. The sympathy thus shown was, he believed, an earnest of the benefit which would accrue both to India and England from the arduous mission which Mr. Nash had so worthily accomplished. At a time of such deep gloom for India it might sound paradoxical to say so, but he was himself a confirmed optimist as regarded the possibilities of India. With a fine climate, a rich soil, and a peasantry skilful, industrious, and frugal, India ought, in his opinion, to be a garden—a land of plenty and contentment—(Hear, hear.) Nor was the problem of how to make India prosperous as difficult as might at first sight appear. For the self-contained village community was the unit and microcosm of all India, and if they could discover the way to make one village prosperous they had a clue to make prosperous the half-milion villages of which India consists. But in the meantime our patient Indian cultivator was very sick—sick almost to death. The first step towards finding a remedy was to make a careful diagnosis of his case, to ascertain in detail the facts regarding his social and economic condition. This was the more necessary because there was the widest divergence of opinion with regard to the facts. He therefore rejoiced exceedingly when his friend Mr. C. P. Scott decided to send out a special correspondent of undoubted competency and complete independence to investigate the facts on the spot. What they wanted was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth regarding the cultivator's condition. When they had that, he believed that a remedy would be found for that destitution of the masses which was the chief cause of famine mortality.—(Hear, hear.) But as yet measures of famine prevention were still in the dim future. As regarded the present, it seemed evident that the resources of the Indian Government were overstrained, both as regarded men and money. Private charity also seemed nearly exhausted, and under those circumstances they were compelled to look to the national exchequer for a free grant. He felt confident that the British people would sanction such a grant, not grudgingly but gladly.—(Hear, hear.) The grant should be made through the Viceroy to the local Governments in India, and it would enable them to supplement ordinary official relief on the one hand and charitable relief on the other by maintaining the cultivators in their villages till their crops were ripe, by supplying them with cattle and agricultural stock, and by giving them a helping hand to raise them up and restore them to their normal economic condition.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vaughan Nash said: I take it that my duty this morning is to give you an account, which shall be brief, of the impression left on my mind by a journey of nearly three months in the famine districts. Perphas I had better say at the outset that the authorities are all agreed that this is far and away the most terrible and desolating famine that has ever afflicted India. It covers something like half the area of India—from the Punjab, in the north right down to the south of Hyderabad, 800 miles away. The most densely populated parts of India are untouched, but the famine affects more or less seriously some ninety million people. It covers nearly the whole of Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, the whole of Berar and Ajmere, and ninety Native States including all the Rajputana States, Baroda, and Hyderabad. The whole of the Punjaub is suffering from a fodder famine, and the food famine is very bad in some of its southern districts. Over the greater part of this region—about twelve times the area of England and Wales—there has been a triple famine—want of food, want of fodder, and want of water. It is this threefold form of attack which has made the famine so appallingly severe and caused so much suffering to the people and led to an incalculable and simply ruinous loss of cattle. It ought to be clearly understood in England that the rallying power of the people was never put to such a test as it is put to-day. It does not follow because India has rallied quickly—to all appearance—from other famines that a quick recovery is to be expected now. Even with the best of monsoons and the kindliest of nursing from Government, it seems to me to be certain that the period of recovery must be a long and a very anxious one. There is not only the loss of plough cattle to be considered, but the exhaustion which has overtaken the cultivators, whose credit is pretty well gone and whose strength and energy have been broken by their sufferings. In Bombay and the Central Provinces and the Punjaub you see all the terrible cumulative effects of famine, and I must ask you to remember that the cultivators and labourers in these parts had only a single harvest between the famine of 1897 and the famine of 1899, and much of the good effect of this harvest was wasted by the indecent haste with which the tax-collectors went about in the villages getting in arrears of land revenue. Mr. Chairman, the desperate condition of India appears at every step one takes in the famine districts, which, as I have said, include half India. You may travel for hundreds of miles without knowing that the country was ever anything but desert. The rivers and tanks are mostly dry. There are no people to be seen on the burnt-up lands, and no vestige of growth but the trees, which in many places have been cleared of their leaves for fodder—so cleared that the famine officers told me they could find no shelter for their tents. Almost the only people you meet in the country districts are the processions of family parties making their way to the famine camps or going in serach of work.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE AND THE FOREST LAWS.

As to the cattle, the greater part of them had died before I reached India in the middle of March, and most of the traffic, after allowing for the grain, consisted of cartloads of hides on the way to the station and trainloads of hides going down to the ports. The people were making desparate efforts to keep their remaining plough cattle alive—often enough staying at home and starving by their side sooner than desert them. But the odds against them were too heavy, and throughout my visit they were dying every day in thousands. In Rajputana, which is a great cattle breeding district, it was estimated in April that 90 per cent of the beasts had died, and when I was at Lahore, in the same month, the Lieutenant-Governor made a speech in which he said that in spite of all that his own Government and the Government of India could do, no way could be found of preserving the surviving cattle. In Gujerat and other parts of Bombay Presidency the loss of cattle by May was 75 per cent. There had never been anything like such devastation. And perhaps I may remark at this point that the loss of cattle was not due to there being no fodder in India. There was plenty of fodder, ready cut and packed for transport from the Governments' own forest reserves, and huge stocks of grass, running up to hundreds of thousands of tons, are stacked at this moment along the Tapti Valley line and in the Central Provinces; and while this fodder is being left to rot the new cattle allotted to the cultivators from the Famine Fund are dying for want of fodder. The reason for this state of things you must ascertain from the Indian railways and the Government. No doubt the railways have been heavily pressed with grain traffic, and grain traffic is a very paying thing; and no doubt, again it is more important that the people should get grain than that the cattle should get fodder. But it will require a good deal of proving to show that this break down is the misfortune of the railways and not their fault. I hope we may assume that steps are being taken to surmount this deadlock which is in a fair way to stultify the attempts to set the people going again. Another point which seems to me to call for searching inquiry arises out of this fodder famine—I mean the effect upon the fodder reserves of withdrawing huge tracts of grazing lands from the use of the people and reserving them for the use of trees—often very problematical trees. I know that in the opinion of competent observers there is a very direct connection between the two things. Steps have been taken to check what may be called the excesses of the Forest Department, but I doubt if the full effect of the Department's operations has been realised. Lord Roberts is credited with saying that if ever a revolution came in India it would be brought about by the Forest Laws. That the present famine has been greatly aggravated by those laws I think there can be no doubt.

"THE AGONY OF INDIA."

I must turn now for a moment to a still more painful subject. The famine has hit the people hard—a good deal harder, perhaps, than most of our countrymen suspect. The distress may be less in one district than in another, varying according to the staying power of the people and the effectiveness of the relief machinery. But when I look back on the scenes through which I have passed, and think of the sum-total of human misery and the despair I have seen on the people's faces, and the ruin this famine has brought on their homes and fields and on their families, I feel it is hopeless to attempt to put into words the agony of India. Every day you have before you the people, who in all the world asked for least, were statisfied with least, denied the gift of daily bread—for which, again, of all the

peoples in the world they have given the most patient and unmurmuring toil. You see these simple, child-like races, devoted to their homes and their children, made outcast by the famine, and forced to abandon their customs and leave their homes to get a little bread by labour at stone-breaking or earth carrying. Most poignant of all in the appeal it made to me was the silence and submission with which they bear their trials. In the hospital sheds, where you pick your way between rows of dying, or out in the burning sun, where mothers are hammering stones with one hand and hugging a child with the other, you rarely hear a complaint. Even the gift of tears seems to have dried up, except among the children, whom you see crying sometimes by the side of a sick mother. Those who know India may be able to tell you what it is that looks out from the eyes of these miserables, broken and quenched as they are and which keeps them dignified and composed in surroundings, that are degrading and horrifying. It seemed to me to be the spirit of a noble people that had won refinement and discipline when our own forefathers were savages—a people we may well be glad to succour and proud to rule,—looking out at the wreck of all things, seeing their gods, their homes, their country shrivelling to dust and ashes.

THE WORST DISTRICTS.

The worst districts that came under my observation were in Bombay Presidency. It is possible that the suffering and loss of life may have been as great in some of the Native States. But I certainly saw nothing in Rajputana to compare with the awful condition of affairs in Gujerat and Khandesh, while in the Central Provinces, where the famine is extremely acute, it was the rarest thing to see a starved-looking person. In Gujerat and Khandesh vast numbers of people were in a famishing state, and famine diseases, as well as starvation pure and simple, were carrying off thousands. The condition of the people in Gujerat to-day, both in the British parts and in Kathiawar, is so undermined by hardship and by the shock of the famine that it is difficult to see how anything like a general resumption of work is to be brought about. At the beginning of April, before the cholera came, the death-rates were appalling and since then Gujerat has been going from bad to worse. The city of Ahmedabad has a normal death-rate of 80 or 90 a week, and this had risen in April to 500, owing to the influx of starving refugees. In the poorhouse at Godhra the daily deaths ranged from 30 to 40, and in the neighbourhood of the famine works close by search parties were bringing in another score of corpses daily. Many of the people in Gujerat and Khandesh when they came to the works were past the stage at which could nourish them and I was told by experienced men that when the rains came, bringing fever with them, a clean sweep would be made of many broken-down creatures who seemed in a fair way to recover. In many of the Rajputana States the people's condition is piteous. They are accustomed to rove about in search of food and water for their beasts in times of drought, and hundreds of thousands trekked away to Central India in the autumn, only to find that famine held possession of their old feeding grounds. Many perished on the road, others found relief at the famine camps in the Central Provinces, and the survivors of the family and village parties were coming back to their own country without their cattle, and were being looked after at the relief works established on the sandy deserts of Rajputana.

(To be concluded.)

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

Friday: Pressure has been steady in Gujarat and Orissa and the adjacent districts, and has decreased elsewhere. The decrease has been brisk in West and Central Punjab and over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces east Rajputana, Gujarat, Burma and the Southern half of the Peninsula. The depression in the North-Western Provinces has been stationary during past 24 hours, and has intensified slightly. The depression in Gujarat has not developed, but heavy rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Rajkot, reporting a fall of eight and a half inches, Bhuj and Veraval two inches and Bhavnagar one and a half. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Bombay, Central Provinces, Central India, South Rajputana, and half an inch of rain is reported from Hyderabad, in Lower Sind. Jubbulpore has received 2 inches, Saugor and Mount Abu one. With the exception of the heavy rain a fall of four inches at Ludiana and light showers in the hills and submontane districts, practically no rain has fallen. In other parts of North-West India, light to moderate general rain has fallen. In Burma and north-east India none has fallen. Mean temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Madras coast. The cyclonic storm in the North-Western Provinces may remain stationary, but more probably it will run slowly in a westerly direction. Light to moderate rain will continue in North-West India. The heavy rain in Kathiawar may cause an intensification of depression over that area, but rain will in either case probably continue to fall in Kathiawar, Gujarat and adjacent districts. Conditions continue favourable for rain in the north of the Central Provinces and east of Central India, and are unfavourable for rain in Madras except, perhaps, in the more northern districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·484	Calm	3	97·1	83·0	69	...	6·40	−2·84
Sirsa	29·434	SE	6	95·3	82·1	86	...	1·16	−5·78
Delhi	29·469	E	7	94·7	82·0	76	...	6·49	−7·46
Agra	29·[illegible]33	NE	6	97·0	82·9	73	...	6·00	−9·30
Cawnpore	29·415	E	4	92·8	81·1	87	...	8·21	...
Allahabad	29·413	E	7	90·1	78·3	91	0·45	10·39	−8·89
Jhansi	29·451	N	4	91·7	79·2	91	1·38	9·84	−9·68
Jacobabad	29·401	ESE	2	109·3	88·0	48	..	..	−1·74
Karachi	29·473	W	9	94·4	82·8	79	...	0·10	−4·22
Jeypore	29·455	NE	3	95·2	80·1	78	0·06	10·70	−2·66
Ajmere	29·458	W	2	92·4	78·6	85	1·80	5·83	−4·93
Deesa	29·457	W	6	92·1	78·1	91	0·42	6·99	−7·33
Ahmedabad	29·500	SW	3	86·7	75·1	92	0·86	6·01	...
Bhuj	29·519	NW	14	81·3	74·9	94	1·58	7·32	−1·84
Jamnagar	29·511	W	19	86·0	73·2	89	1·99	13·42	...
Rajkot	29·506	W	14	77·1	72·8	9[illegible]	0·93	19·85	+0·63
Bhownagar Para	29·485	SSW	?	84·5	74·8	91	0·26	10·64	..
Veraval	29·525	WNW	14	78·5	71·3	94	3·40	16·87	...
Neemuch	?	SW	8	88·5	73·5	96	0·03	10·62	−1·75
Indore	29·525	W	1	83·3	72·6	87	0·10	15·97	−0·46
Saugor	29·492	W	3	80·2	74·1	88	2·02	17·47	−7·59
Jubulpore	29·480	WSW	6	81·9	74·1	91	0·36	18·23	−14·72
Hoshangabad	29·519	SW	6	83·7	76·2	91	0·06	20·79	−7·87
Khandwa	29·522	W	8	86·7	76·6	89	0·10	14·59	−0·94
Raipur	29·534	SW	11	83·3	74·6	88	0·16	22·28	−4·90
Nagpur	29·527	SSW	10	81·3	76·1	87	0·07	20·98	−4·03
Amraoti	29·556	SSW	10	83·6	74·5	86	0·02	10·73	−7·79
Akola	29·551	SW	6	86·0	75·2	80	0·02	14·77	−2·20
Surat	29·520	SW	4	85·0	75·5	98	0·17	22·40	−6·93
Malegaon	29·54[illegible]	WSW	11	85·1	72·1	86	0·06	7·96	−1·76
Bombay	29·6[illegible]8	W	2	83·9	79·6	88	0·14	47·01	−1·25
Poona	29·616	SW	6	78·6	71·9	88	1·02	15·50	+3·35
Ahmednagar	29·622	WSW	15	83·8	71·4	86	...	11·91	...
Aurangabad	29·563	SW	14	82·8	70·2	82	..	13·87	...
Sholapur	29·621	WSW	22	90·7	74·6	69	...	11·33	+1·34
Ratnagiri	29·567	SW	10	83·4	76·9	89	1·06	71·5[illegible]	+0·91
Belgaum	29·684	W	30	74·3	67·8	95	2·00	[illegible]9·46	+14·70
Goa	29·707	WNW	12	83·5	77·4	90	0·79	72·70	+13·79
Karwar	29·755	W	12	82·2	77·	87	0·29	106·39	+23·76
Mangalore	29·791	WNW	6	81·5	73·9	94	3·40	98·14	+24·20
Calicut	29·797	SW	17	85·2	77·0	92	0·55	69·76	+1·40
Cochin	29·831	WSW	..	86·0	77·6	88	0·06	45·44	−5·51
Bangalore	29·796	SW	16	82·8	67·3	95	0·21	7·48	−1·17
Secunderabad	29·633	SW	16	87·6	74·0	81	0·01	12·93	+0·32
Masulipatam	29·644	WSW	12	91·6	78·6	81	0·06	12·36	+0·71
Bellary	29·685	W	10	86·7	76·3	55	0·22	5·02	+1·09
Cuddapah	29·776	NW	G	99·2	81·9	61	...	5·05	−3·61
Madras	29·699	SSW	10	98·5	81·5	76	..	3·50	−3·00
Coimbatore	29·772	W	4	89·9	71·6	85	0·57	3·96	+1·17
Trichinopoly	29·757	W	8	98·6	79·8	67	...	3·72	+0·30
Negapatam	29·757	SSW	?	?	?	?	...	4·68	+0·27
Colombo	29·854	SSW	13	86·0	77·0	87	0·43	15·05	+1·71
Aden	29·681	SE	17	91·8	75·4	72	...	0·00	−0·09

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·29 (46·86); G. T. H.=0·32 (49·22); St. G. H.=0·23 (48·33); C. P.=0·14 (47·01).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Allahabad, Ajmere, Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur, Surat and Malegaon and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to modrately steep. Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Sholapur, Belgaum, Bombay, Calicut, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess of normal at Karachi, Deesa, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Agra and Madras, and 7° to 11° in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot. The minimum is 4° to 5° in excess at Ratnagiri, Agra, Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 6° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over three inches of rain has fallen at Mangalore and Veraval each recieving (3,40"), about two inches at Jamnagar Saugor and Belgaum, over an inch at Ajmere (1·80") Bhuj (1·58") Jhansi (1·38") and Ratnagiri (1·06,") nearly an inch at Poona, Rajkot and Ahmednagar, about three-quarters of an inch at Surat and Goa about half an inch at Coimbatore, Calicut, Jubulpore, Deesa and Allahabad about a quarter of an inch at Bhavnagar Para, Raipur, Bombay, Karwar Bangalore and Bellary, and very light showers at Jeypore, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam.

The depression over Gujarat has considerably filled up, but the defect is still about 1-10 inch at Surat and neighbourhood, and the weather continues slightly unsettled in Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts. Weather generally continues favourable for rain in all districts except in Sind.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	45	36	49	9	48	20	46	50
Saturday, 4th August	0	22	0	32	0	19	0	45
Sunday, 5th August	0	49	0	61	0	49	0	08
Total	46	7	50	2	48	88	47	3
Total fall to Aug. 5th 1899	23	17	24	61	30	32	27	29
Total fall to Aug. 5th 1898	51	70	51	97	52	16	48	70

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	40	6
From 6 a.m. 3rd to 6 a.m. 4th August	0	25
Total	40	31

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts
Previously registered	116	42
Friday, 3rd August	2	50
Total	118	92

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	40	63
Thursday, 2nd August	2	26
Friday, 3rd August	1	78
Total	44	67
Total up to 3rd August, 1899	23	21

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m. on the 3rd August:—

	Bhavnagar Para. In.	Bhavnagar Para. ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. ct.
Previous total	10	35	5	2	17	36
Rainfall on the 2nd Aug.	1	65	4	2	3	24
Total up to date	12	00	9	4	20	60

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·551
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	555
Fall of Rain	0·45
Total fall during month	2·94
" " year	46·95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons' Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE s s London Bridge, 1,935 tons, Captain E Chirus, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 6th July via Newport, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 2nd August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr New, Mr Pereira, Master Allibhoy and 15 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Aug 2
	Clyde s	Valentine	Aden, July 30
5	Formosa s	Curbitt	Cape Town, July 13
	Naseri s	Davison	Mauritius
	London Bridge s	Chirus	London, July 6
	R Rubattino s	Saporiti	Genoa, July 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Bengal s	Barcham	Aden
	Esmeralda bque	Pedersen	Melbourne
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bohemia s—330 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 121 bales cotton, The Bombay Company, Ld; 110 bales cotton, and 125 bales cotton fly, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 20 bales hides, Jaffer Knetsee; 100 bales cotton and 7,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Sobraon s—14 hogsheads Indian condiments, N K Jussawalla; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales hides, Alladin Joosub; 50 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

507 20181 99—Payne G S and M—Khimjee Jaitha and another vs Pragjee Vulubdas—M Virjee. Part heard.
714 99—Daphtary and F—A T Pereira vs T J Bennett and others—Crawford B and Co.
163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs C H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and C. For postponement.
679 99—Bhaishanker and K—Bhagirthibai vs Sitabai—Khunderao and S.
49 97—Thakordas D C and H—Mathurdas Topan vs Megnjee Luckmidas and others—Edgelow G and W Payne G S and M and Little and Co.
579 98—Ardesir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Deojee Megbjee—Little and Co
For further directions and cost on Special Commissioner's Report.
469 97—Dikshit and D—Motiram Sakalchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

37 92—Payne G S and M—Shamjibhai Akhai vs Chagbai Poorbai—Hiralal M and M. Part heard.
2 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and Jamsetjee and B—Long Cause.
1 1900—Madhawjee V—Oza Premjee Goculdas vs Gowribai widow—In person.
42 99—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmaboo—Payne G S and M.
40 99—Hiralal M and M—Chagbai and Poorbai vs Shamjibhai Akhai—Payne G S and M.
23 99—Mantri and B—Bhowanishanker Wasudeo Patuk vs Martum Parshotum Joshi—In person.
31 98—Tyebjee D and Co—Bhawa Shunkerdas Gopaldas vs Jankisondas Ghuru Kisandas—Khunderao and S.
2 1900—Payne G S and M—Hirjee Lilladhur vs Gungabai widow—Captain and V.
38 98—Hiralal M and M—Administrator General vs Thakordas Sakarlal and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

479 95—Payne G S and M—Mahomedally Haidarally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kadur—Edgelow G and W and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
504 99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damodar Bhanjee and another—Muljee and R.
231-99—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glanville vs Datoobhai Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M—for postponement.
68 266 1900—Smetham B and N—Dhunanjee Shirmajee vs Boodibai and others—Ardesir H and D.
149 1900—Edgelow G and W—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Reman vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar—Tyabjee D and Co.
152 00—Bicknell M and M—ManeckjeeEduljee Contractor vs Meherbai and others—Craigie L & O
192 00—Ardesir H and D Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs C A Turner and others—Edgelow G and W.
201 00—Payne G S and M—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Ramabai and another—Little and Co,
125 4838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbhai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.
731 99—Wadia and J—Motee Wagjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and M and H.
687 97—Hiralal M and M—R S Raphael vs Mirza Mahomed Banker—Edgelow G and W.
222 98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdul Ally and another vs Ebrahimji Rehmanji Khanbhai—Payne G S and M.
106 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Bai Pashibai vs Ramlal Purbhoodas and others—H J R Hemming.
50 1900—Payne G S and M—Dhira Joda vs Dhurma Teckchand—H M and M.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FOR SERVICE IN THE SOUDAN.

THE Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned officers her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order appearing against his name, the decorations in question having been conferred by his Highness the Khedive of Egypt authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey in recognition of the services of these officers in the Soudan during the year 1899:—

Osmanieh Third Class—Brevet Lieut Col John Collinson CB Northamptonshire Regt; (Qrmr Honorary Lieut) Col William Henry Drage D S O Army Service Corps; Brevet Lieut Col Fortescue John Nason D S O Scottish Rifles.

Medjidieh Third Class—Brevet Lieut Col Charles Ferguson D S O Grenadier Guards; Brevet Lieut Col Augustus de Segur McKerrell Cameron Highlanders; Major Richard Hugh Penton D S O Royal Army Medical Corps; Brevet Major Edward Alexander Stanton Oxfordshire Light Inf.

Medjidieh Fourth Class—Capt Rochfort Cade Lestock Battley Essex Regt; Capt John Stewart Liddell R E; Capt George Ambrose Congreve Webb Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut Maurice Elen Sowerby R E; Lieut William Russell Grant Wollen R E.

ADMIRALTY, July 10.

Lieut P N Wright has been specially promoted to the rank of commander in her Majesty's fleet in recognition of his services with the naval forces in China.

July 11.

The following gentlemen have been appointed naval instructors in her Majesty's fleet:—J G Green B A J L Holt M A and A W Veater B A. Clerk C A Parker has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut W Waddilove has been placed on the Retired List; Sub Lieut G Bourgat has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

July 12.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Fleet Paymr F H M Whitfeld has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned acting sub lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub lieutenant in her Majesty's fleet:—A G A Street E M C Rutherfoord.

July 13.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30 1877 Assistant Engineer H G Ash has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

July 14.

The following promotions have been made:—Commanders R H Peirse A H Smith-Dorrien C H Dare E G Shortland F R W Morgan H R Robinson H G King Hall D S O A Y Moggridge R H Spencer Bacon D S O to be captains in her Majesty's fleet. Lieuts the Hon G A Hardinge C E Hunter A T Taylor F C Learmonth A F Gurney J Nicholas W Lumsden F E Covendish Ryan E Lees C F Sowerby A T Hunt P N Ward R F Scott W E Goodenough G P W Hope to be commanders in her Majesty's fleet. Sub Lieuts H T Prichard R A Hornell H S Monroe J W Nash B E Prichard C A Fremantle G P Bomber F A Clutterbuck G P Bigg-Wither W G Rigg C M Dammers A E Ruxton F C Fisher H Berridge Cox the Hon S M A Joscelyn Hay R H R Mackay F E Seymour J R Corner R T Dickson J M Steel M Barne G D H Mackinnon the Hon R O B Bridgeman to be lieuts in her Majesty's fleet

WAR OFFICE, July 13.

1st Dragoons—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut P E Hardwick is antedated to Feb 1 1900 vice H D McNeile promoted. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieutenants:—Sir M R Burrell Bart on augmentation; W D Grant vice T M S Pitt promoted.

3rd Hussars—Capt F R Burnside from 3rd Volunteer batt the East Surrey Regt and from lieutenant City of London Imperial Volunteers to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut J G B Lethbridge resigned.

6th Dragoons—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Lieut A E Pelletier Royal Canadian Regt of Inf which was notified in the Gazette of May 29 1900 is cancelled.

11th Hussars—Capt B Combe to be major vice Lord E B Talbot promoted; Second Lieut G G Wilson to be lieutenant vice N M Johnstone killed in action.

12th Lancers—A B Reynolds gentlemen University candidate to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut G C de C Wright killed in action.

14th Hussars—Second Lieut J G Browne to be lieutenant vice W J Lockett promoted into 1st Dragoon Guards.

15th Hussars—Second Lieut R H Clarke to be lieutenant vice H B Cresswell promoted; Lieut R A de Anyers Willis from Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cav to be second lieut in succession to Lieut J Knowles promoted.

17th Lancers—Second Lieut S C Henderson from 3rd batt the Durham Light Infy to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut the Hon A W J Cokkellington promoted.

18th Hussars—Second Lieut C F Cawston to be lieutenant vice E A Williams promoted into 1st Dragoon Guards.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

Capt W C Peel to be adjutant.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

Capt F H Lehmann, Reserve of Officers to be captain; F L de Sales La Terriere Esq late captain 15th Hussars to be capt with the temporary rank of captain in the Army.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut A W S Lord Laneton from 3rd batt the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut A C M B Viscount Acheson seconded.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Class Master Gunner D P Mills to be lieutenant district officer vice W J Beardsley promoted.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major A C Ballward to be lieutenant colonel on augmentation.

The promotions to the rank of major of the undermentioned captains are antedated as follows:—R Casement to Feb 13 1900 vice A C Ballward; J P Du Cane to Feb 14 1900 vice C E Maberly promoted; E M Lachlan to March 15 1900 on augmentation; R E L Radcliffe to April 1 1900 on augmentation; G Humphreys to April 5 1900 on augmentation; E E Norris to April 6 1900 on augmentation; P Lambert to April 18 1900 on augmentation; E S Cleeve to April 23 1900 vice J W Stirling promoted; W M Grover to May 21 1900 on augmentation.

The undermentioned captains to be majors:—H Rouse supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption; Brevet Major M Peake employed with the Egyptian Army; H D White Thomson on augmentation.

The promotions to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants are antedated as follows:—W Evans to Feb 22 1900 vice J B Aldridge seconded; A H N Devenish to March 1 1900 vice F T Ravenhill appointed adjutant; A A Montgomery to March 10 1900 vice A W Curtis deceased; H Ramsden to March 15 1900 on augmentation; N E Tilney to March 21 1900 vice R Fitz Maurice appointed adjutant; W Ellershaw to March 31 1900 vice H C C Uniacke appointed adjutant; H E Garstin to April 5 1900 on the Seconded List; L C L Oldfield to April 5 1900 on augmentation; the Hon G F Stanley to April 23 1900 vice E S Cleeve promoted; E F Talbot-Ponsonby to April 21 1900 vice H H Tudor appointed adjutant.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A C Birch supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption; G T M Bridges vice T St A B L Nevinson appointed divisional adjutant; E H Stevenson on augmentation; E H Harpur on augmentation; H T Wynter on the Seconded List; E H Newman vice W M Grover promoted; W P L Davies vice G C Fordyce-Buchan deceased; W G Thompson vice L C Livingstone-Learmonth deceased; W C Symon on augmentation; R M Johnson vice H D White-Thomson; G V Clarke vice E C Cameron promoted.

Second Lieut H Fawcus to be lieutenant.

The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Capt R Jackson Adams from the Mid Ulster Art; Lieut W Skene recommended by the Governor of Victoria from Roberts's Horse

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College Kingston Canada to be second lieutenants:—G T Hamilton T Kirkland H S Stewart A Z Palmer Private G H Hood Victorian Local Military Forces from the 2nd Victorian Contingent Mounted Inf to be second lieutenant

The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second lieutenants:—H R Scarlett J H Stone. J A Muirhead gentleman from the Indian Police to be second lieutenant

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut Col C L Casey is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health; Capt H C H Burton is seconded for special service in South Africa. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption:—G D Wheeler G R H Nugent Second Lieut W B Spender to be lieutenant. The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Second Lieut W H Lee from the Limerick City Art; Second Lieut J T B Mayne from the Cork Art. The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and College to be second lieutenants:—C P Rowley C E Vines R S De Warrene Waller gentleman recommended by the Governor of Tasmania to be second lieutenant; D A Hosford gentleman late Thorneycroft's Mounted Inf to be second lieutenant; Sergt Major J T Ricketts to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant on augmentation

INDIA OFFICE, July 17.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be colonel—Lieut Col J T Browrigg Bookey Bengal Establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment—Senior assistant surgeon with the honorary rank of lieutenant, to be senior assistant surgeons with the honorary rank of captain—J Davis W Cooper I Burnett.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Dept Madras—Deputy assistant commissaries with the honorary of rank of lieutenant to be assistant commissaries—W C Reader R W MacAlister.

To be deputy assistant commissary with the honary rank of lieutenant—Conductor C Smith.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal—To be deputy assistant commisary with the honorary rank of lieutenant—Sub Conductor W Alves.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Col C A Ross Sage, Lieut Col C G Mansel.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment—Lieut Cols C J McCartie M D, D W D Comins, J F Tuohy M D.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior assistant surgeons with the honorary rank of captain:—
Bengal Establishment—R M Blaker, A B Eates, J Galvin.
Madras Establishment—R Hollingsworth.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy commissary with the honorary rank of captain—J A Dickson Commissariat Transport Dept Madras Deputy commissary with the honorary rank of Captain—J Donovan Public Works Department India Depury assistance commissary with the honorary rank of lieutenant—B Curtis Ordnance Dept Madras

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"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
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The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after effects. Of course only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

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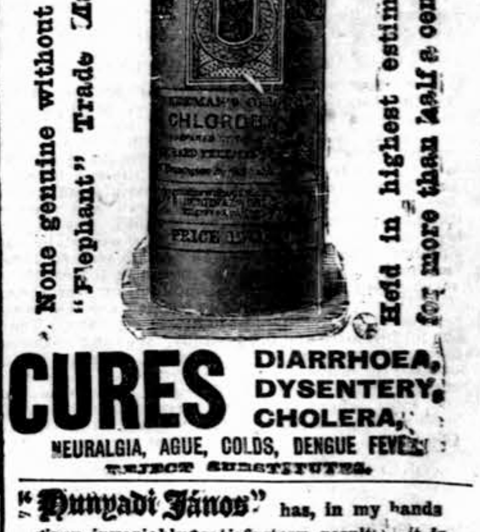
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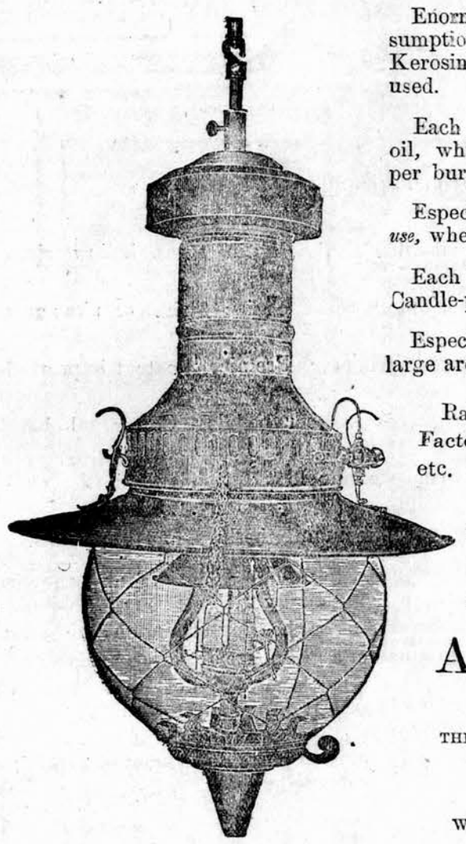
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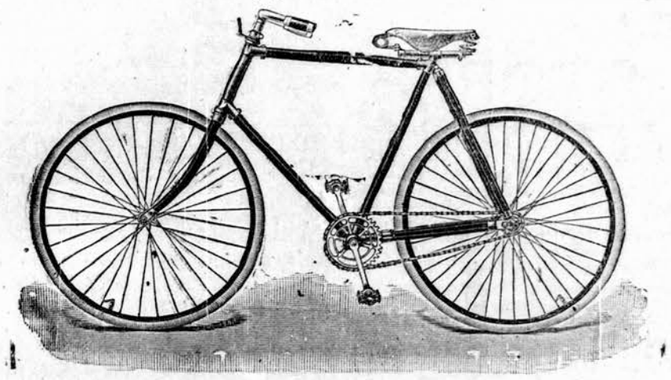
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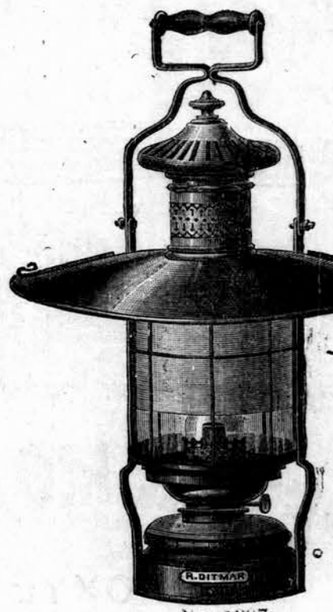
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